Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 160 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers	Tons.	
11th August ..	Devanha ..	8,092	
11th	Kashgar† ..	8,840	Extra Extra P. & O. Co's Sailing.
11th	Manora† ..	7,885	
18th	Nellore ..	6 852	
23rd	Soudan* ..	6 696	
30th	Nankin ..	6,803	

† Not calling at Marseilles.

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in this vessel.

	FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.	
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON					
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES					
Single ..	768	720	600	552	492
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th August ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
9th Aug. ..	Bankura ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf
12th	Karapara ..	E and S Africa
14th	Linga ..	Karcah Direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinyo Maru	S. Mori	8175	30th July	9th Aug
Tenkai Maru	T. Horiuchi	3116	4th Aug.	10th Aug
Akita Maru	K. Tsunashima	3792	14th Aug.	17th Aug.
Kasai Maru No. 2	J. Nakamura	2785	15th Aug.	26 h Aug.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
Kasei Maru..		2058	18th Aug.	29th Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 482,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Gitoku Maru	S. Iwazawa ..	3rd Aug.	14th Aug	Japan
Suiyo Maru	K. Tsuji ..	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Japan.
Saigon Maru	.. ..	20th August.	31st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	.. ..	20th August.	31st "	Japan.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	2nd Sept.	12th Sept.	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

With which are incorporated

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital £2,850,000
With Power to increase to ... £4,000,000
Capital and Reserve £3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.

OVER 330 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs, 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Aimere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bhagalpore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 30,00,00
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms in Churchgate Street at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1919, a large assortment of goods comprising:—

Earthenware jars in sets of 3.
On case brassware for decorating furniture.
One case small glass bottles.
One case penknives.
One case glass window panes, (some panes damaged).
One office counter.
Bank clerks desk and chair.
One piano, one office table, one marble slab, one punka etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. shall be required at the time of sale.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES OF GREY STANDARD SHIRTINGS (CALENDERED) OF THE CENTURY MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., the Agents of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Century Mill's shop in Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market the following bales of Grey Shirtings:

60 bales of 50 pieces each, Grey Standard Shirtings, Calendered 34in. by 37½ yards by 8½ lbs. quality No. B. 91½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery within 4 days from the sale-date, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1919.

MESSRS. KHARAS BROS. AND HALL.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES COTTON PIECE-GOODS

By order of the Indian Munitions Board Messrs. KHARAS BROS. and HALL will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidders the undermentioned Packages of Piece-goods, near the Baling Press at Champa Gully opposite the Dharamraj Gully Gate of Mulji Jaith Market, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

10 Bales each 40 pieces White Nainsooks of Swadeshi Mills.
10 Bales each 25 pieces Grey Drill of Empress Mills.
10 Bales each 25 pieces Khaki Drill of Bomanji Petit Mills.
10 Bales each 50 pieces Khaki Pugree Cloth of Currimbhoy Mills.
10 Bales each 40 pieces Grey Flannelette.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 5 days from the date of sale.
Sample pieces of the above can be seen at the office of Messrs. Kharas Bros and Hall at 14 Hummum Street, Fort.

KHARAS BROS & HALL.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SHUTTLES, BOBBINS, WIRE AND STEEL HAMMERS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramji Ratilal and Co.

R. R. and Co. 12 cases shuttles.
R. R. and Co. 2 cases bobbins.
R. R. and Co. 6 cases shell buttons.
R. R. and Co. 5 cases hammers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.:—

On account of the Underwriters:—
2 Typewriters slightly damaged by water.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 Bay horse, aged, quite in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR ST.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haron Hajee Adam and Ali Mahomed Hajee Joosub the receivers appointed in Suit No. 34 of 1917 wherein Elias Hajee Abdoola is the plaintiff and Ali Mahomed Haji Joosub and others are the defendants and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree made in the said Suit on the 28th day of March, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th August, at p.m. (S. T.).

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate in Kambekar Street without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting on the West side of said Kambekar Street which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 334 square yards be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under B. Ward Nos. 1019 and 1020 and Street Nos. 85 and 91 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the public passage on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Jamat of Memons and on or towards the South by the property Secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kambekar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates under B. Ward No. 1018 and Street Nos. 81 to 83 containing by admeasurement ninety-two square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Kambekar Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property firstly here in before described, and, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Currimdina Haji Yacoob but now of Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co. solicitors for the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF TINNED DOUBLE COTTON COVERED WIRE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of concerned.

16 bales each 10 Reels of Tinned double cotton covered wire each 100 lbs.
20 Reels Tinned double cotton covered wire 200 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDER VESTS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

Ex. s.s. "Teesta" from London.
6 bales containing 249 dozen men's White English Bale under wests half sleeves and 249 dozen men's.
Cream English Bal-undervests half sleeves.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandra Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, rich carpets, brass hall lamp, table and hanging lamps by Dittmar, corner cabinets, rich pictures, glass door book cases, writing tables, Singapore cane furniture, one sweet-tone ebonized cottage piano by Oscar Kohler Berlin N. C. single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand table, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, English C. spring perambulator, rich pictures, garden pots, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. M. Kelly, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHANDWA IN MAMUBAI BAZAR.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in Suit No. 65 of 1917 dated the 2nd day of August, 1918, (Bai Jassodabai vs. Bai Chandbai and under instructions from N. A. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Khandwa (in Mambai Bazaar Street, in the Sub-district of Khhandwa District Nimar), together with the hereditaments and tenements thereon consisting of buildings Chasshawa 4½ Bel Path 2½ Stories high 5 Sakhtika Doraka thereafter Choka thereafter the building situate behind Chaswa 4½ of Bel 3 of Sakhtika Doraka which are separate Chandavi measuring East and West 32 feet and North and South 96 feet and bounded on the East by the house or property of Ram ashana Shivchand Shah, on the West by the Building or Property of Radhakison Jaikison, on the South by the main street, known as Mambai Bazaar, on the North by the main street and the front portion of the property is both on the South and the North bearing Municipal No. 200.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardiseer Hormasjee Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1919.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF SILKS & SILK NOVELTIES WORTH Rs. 200000

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL BARGAINS

ALL STOCK TO BE CLEARED AWAY AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

AHMED E. ESAALI
SILK MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 DIRRACQ MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street Fort.

1 Motor car Dirracq make, 4 seater 4 cylindered, Tarpedo body, newly painted, Bosch magneto with its accessories in good working order.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDER VESTS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

Ex. s.s. "Teesta" from London.
6 bales containing 249 dozen men's White English Bale under wests half sleeves and 249 dozen men's.
Cream English Bal-undervests half sleeves.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandra Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, rich carpets, brass hall lamp, table and hanging lamps by Dittmar, corner cabinets, rich pictures, glass door book cases, writing tables, Singapore cane furniture, one sweet-tone ebonized cottage piano by Oscar Kohler Berlin N. C. single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand table, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, English C. spring perambulator, rich pictures, garden pots, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. M. Kelly, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Khandwa (in Mambai Bazaar Street, in the Sub-district of Khhandwa District Nimar), together with the hereditaments and tenements thereon consisting of buildings Chasshawa 4½ Bel Path 2½ Stories high 5 Sakhtika Doraka thereafter Choka thereafter the building situate behind Chaswa 4½ of Bel 3 of Sakhtika Doraka which are separate Chandavi measuring East and West 32 feet and North and South 96 feet and bounded on the East by the house or property of Ram ashana Shivchand Shah, on the West by the Building or Property of Radhakison Jaikison, on the South by the main street, known as Mambai Bazaar, on the North by the main street and the front portion of the property is both on the South and the North bearing Municipal No. 200.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardiseer Hormasjee Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(*Contd.*).

p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thacker Ratlonsy Kanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Nathalal Chaganlal of Chikhalgully.

30 packages Kasumbo 40 yds 39 inches. Two tickets Ghadial Monkey Furbus Goods.

The above goods are lying in the warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES WHITE DORIAS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Vithaldas Liladhar, the selling agent of the Kastoorchand Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Chunilal Bhagwandas of Gopalk Gully.

25 bales each 60 pcs white dorias No. 705 24 yards.
26 bales each 60 pcs white dorias No. 707 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES BENGAL COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Mamraj Rambhagat at his godown at Victoria Bunder Colaba and on account and at the risk of Seth Vardhman Jetsy.

35 Bales Bengal cotton.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1919.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.

11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117, 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931 5½lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105 5½lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107 5½lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govindlas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE of 30 bales Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Shivsyamal Shivdayal, and on account and at the risk of the concerned —

5 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 3150, 6¼ lbs.
10 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No 4150, 7 lbs.
2 bales each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 8150, 9 lbs.
3 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No 9150, 9¼ lbs.
10 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No. 11150, 10¼ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 PACKAGES KASUMBA.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst. at 4-30

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE OF DELAGE MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from I. J. Sopher, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Phirozsha M. Ghandhi, Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY FRIDAY, 8th day of Aug., 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar, the following:—

One 12-14 h.-p. Delage Motor Car No. 2198 with tyres and tubes fitted with Bosch Magneto, lamps, tools and accessories with taxi meter complete in splendid working condition.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1919.

INK TABLETS.

EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price paragon blue-black Rs. 3-8 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Rs. 1-8 per gross. Green Rs. 1-8 per gross. Ample discount on big orders.

BENGAL INK FACTORY
84, Kerak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advtrtisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle,'' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you especially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPITAL DROPS.—Best for Cholera, Dysentary, Diarrehoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, etc., etc., etc. Prise Rs. 1/4 per Phial KING & CO., Hyderabad Dn. Agent. HEERALAL MOLJEE & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay. 3681

WANTED TO LEND.—Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000 on good security. Apply S. D. PATNI BUILDING, 1st floor, Princess Street. 3677

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A fast TYPIST. Apply Messrs. MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS, Solicitors, 129, Esplanade Road 3816

WANTED — MARINE SECOND ENGINEER with Board of Trade Certificate. Pay Rs. 380 per month. Apply Box No. 928 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3824

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A smart energetic and experienced Christian CUTTER. Apply personally to THE BOMBAY TAILORING BUREAU, Mohan Build. ing, Girgaum, Bombay. 3815

WANTED.—TURNERS, MOULDERS, MOTOR DRIVERS, MOTOR MECHANICS, and TALLY CLERKS, for Overseas. Apply personally PRATAPSINGH PUNJABI, Elgin House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 3813

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, who can thoroughly investigate and report on the proposals of electrifying towns. Good prospects salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3808

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK with neat handwriting on Rs. 30 per month. Apply in person with own written applications in the Office of the EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LD., top floor, 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort. 3376

WANTED.—CANVASSERS to secure advertisers and Subscribers for the Encyclopaedic Directory Co. Apply immediately, CHIEF AGENT, 327, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3778

WANTED.—Five writers for duty on North West Frontier with Field Medical Units. Pay Rs. 35 plus 50 per cent. Batta while actually on Field service. Applications should be addressed to the A.D.M.S., Bombay Brigade, 4, Queens Road, Bombay. 3773

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES & UNDERGRADUATES in Arts and Science to serve as assistant teachers in the Bassein High School, Bassein (Thana). Handsome salary. Binding essential. Deccanies preferred. Apply sharp to or see personally to R. N. SAMANT, Hony. Secretary, Bassein. 3755

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS. European, for a Mahomedan family residing at Malabar Hill to assist a lady in taking care of children. Must be of cheerful disposition and be able to teach up to fifth standard. A good needlewoman having some knowledge of nursing and music much preferred. Apply immediately Box No. 918, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3744

WANTED.—ONE STENOTYPIST on Rs. 150/ to Rs. 170/ per mensem and one fast TYPIST on Rs. 100/ per mensem for the office of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation). Qualified candidates with previous experience should apply to the undersigned with application in their own handwriting and original testimonials in their possession, if any. (Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS, Captain, for Asst. Director of S. & T. (Embn.) No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, Bombay. 3807

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—5 VETERINARY SURGEONS on Rs. 40 to 60. Only G. B. V. Cs. need apply to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Baroda. 3823

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A well experienced Store Keeper for an Electrical concern. Apply in own writing stating experience, Box No. 929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3831

WANTED—An Expert in ACCOUNTANCY. Apply with testimonials to HIS HIGHNESS THE CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJA SAHEB of Kolhapur, Diwan's Office, Kolhapur. 3803

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION as Guarantee Brokers with Renowned Exporting House or Weaving Mills, desirous of buying Punjab, American and Deshi Cotton, next Season, Long standing thorough experience, big capabilities and Influential business position. Communicate terms to Box No. 908, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3682

WANTED

WANTED HOUSE or self-contained FLAT in Bandra preferably on Turner Road for immediate occupation. Rent upto Rs. 200. Advertiser will also like to hear of suitable flats in Chowpatti or Colaba. Apply to "R" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—AUSTRALIAN WILLOW HIDE for uppers of high class Boots and Shoes. Apply to Messrs. N. K. LAUD & CO., 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 3827

YOUR satisfaction is our gain. This is our business motto that helps us to increase our business and satisfy our clients. You will never regret placing a trial order with us now. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

STENCIL PAPERS, PENS and other sundries for D. Gestetner's duplicator always available at THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. All guaranteed to be "FRESH." F

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

FOR SALE—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3763

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu Trees selected from the Rose Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision. 2lbs. Net for Rs. 5, all charges included by parcel post, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A decent and airy BUNGALOW with out-houses at Narayan Dabholker Road; available immediately. Apply GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Malabar Hill. 3812

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—Qualified COMPOUNDERS for temporary appointments at Government Hospitals and Dispensaries on Rs. 20 per mensem with a war allowance of one-third of pay. They will be confirmed as vacancies occur on the scale of pay mentioned below:—
Compounder, 3rd Grade (1 to 6 years) Rs. 15 per mensem.
Compounder, 2nd Grade (6 to 11 years) Rs. 20 per mensem.
Compounder, 1st Grade (11 to 16 years) Rs. 25 per mensem.
Compounder, Senior, 2nd Grade (after 16 years) Rs. 30-1-35 per mensem.
Compounder, Senior, 1st Grade (after 21 years) Rs. 35-1-40 per mensem.
The minimum pay has been raised to Rs. 20 temporarily and a war allowance of one-third of pay is given in addition. Applications should be addressed to—
The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 3725

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).
Of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

MONDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday, the Society's premises will not be open for business on that date. 3786

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be OPENED on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1919, and will CLOSE on or before SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1919.

The Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

(Formed and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913.

SHARE CAPITAL RS. 15,00,000

Divided into 6,000 ordinary Shares of Rs. 250 each.

Of the above shares, more than 5,200 Shares have already been privately subscribed for by the Directors and their friends, and the remaining 800 shres or thereabouts are now offered for public subscription payable as follows:—
Rs. 50 per share on application;
Rs. 100 per share on allotment;
and the balance of Rs. 100 per share will be called up as and when required, but not earlier than 3 months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.
NISSIM I. BEKHOR, Esquire, Merchant, Apollo Street, Bombay.
MAHOMED REZA BUSHERI, Esquire, Merchant, Jail Road, Omerkhadi.
RADHAKISONDAS GOVINDRAM, Esquire, Merchant (of Messrs. Girdharidas Radhakison), Barbhaya Moholla, Bombay.
SHERALLY TARMAHOMED, Esquire, Merchant (of Messrs. Dawoodali and Co.) 123, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
SHARIFF HASSUM, Esquire, (ex.officio) Merchant, 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.
The National Bank of India, Ltd.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. CHANDABHOY & JASSUBHOY
Apollo Street, Fort.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.

AGENTS.
Messrs. SHARIFF HASSAUM & CO.
Registered Office of the Company: 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed with the object of purchasing, chartering or otherwise acquiring steamships and other vessels, and carrying on the business of conveying passengers and merchandise of all kinds, and doing generally the business of merchants, exporters, importers, carriers by land and water, ship-owners and forwarding agents.
Having regard to the present favourable conditions of commerce and trade throughout the world, any comment as to the financial success of a Steam Navigation Company, doing business in a place like Bombay is superfluous. The Trade of India, both export and import, has during the last few years increased to such an extent that the existing shipping facilities are entirely inadequate to meet the demand, and a company like the peesent one should not, under the present conditions, fail to show a very handsome margin of profit.
The Company has been promised substantial support by several big shippers and merchants, and expects that its business will be well established and flourish within a comparatively short space of time. Mr. Shariff Hassum, who is a member of the firm of Agents of the Company, and an ex-officio director, has had several years' experience in the shipping business, and the Company has the benefit of his mature experience.
The Company has commenced negotiations for the purchase of a suitable steamer, and it expects to possess such a steamer and commence business soon.
The firm of Messrs. Shariff Hassum & Co., has been appointed Agents of the Company for a term of 30 years at the remuneration and upon the terms and conditions set out in the agreement, dated the 29th day of July, 1919, and made between the Company of the one part and the said firm of the other part, a copy whereof may be inspected at the registered office of the Company on any day (except a holiday) between 12 noon and 4 p.m.
The qualification of a director has been fixed by the Articles of Association to be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 and the remuneration of every director has been fixed by the Articles to be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 as the directors may fix for every meeting of the Board attended by him.
Mr. Shariff Hassum, who is one of the directors, is interested as being a member of the Agents' firm of Shariff Hassum & Co.
The amount of preliminary expenses is estimated not to exceed Rs. 4,000. No commission or brokerage has been paid or agreed to be paid for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for, or placing any shares, and no shares have been underwritten.
The right of voting at the general meetings is one vote for every share held by the voter.
The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is fixed by the Articles of Association at at least 10 per cent. of the shares offered to the public for subscription.
Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the registered office of the Company at any time during business hours.
Applications for shares should be sent to the registered office of the Company addressed to the Agents, together with the deposit payable on application.
Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment, and the balance, if any, will be returned.
Forms of application can be obtained from the registered office of the Company.
This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.
Dated this 6th day of August, 1919.
NISSIM I. BEKHOR.
M. R. BUSHERI.
RADHAKISON GOVINDRAM.
SHERALLY TARMAHOMED.
SHARIFF HASSUM.
3782

NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION REGARDING ILLEGAL AUCTION OF 63 BALES CHECK GIN

THE AUCTION of the above goods by MEHTA & CO., on the 5th of August, 1919, at 3 o'clock, at the direction of Ramchandra Ramprataap, at the risk and on account of Messrs. VALLABHDAS CHATURBHUJ, Cawnpore, is improper and illegal. My clients VALLABHDAS CHATURBHUJ cannot be held responsible. They never purchased from Ramchandra Ramprataap My clients will hold them responsible for dragging my clients' name in the bazar for a motive, which would appear subsequently.
B. K. BOSE, B.A.,
Pleader.
3754

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a scrip for 15 shares Nos. 40773/40787 of the Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd. (formerly the Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement Co., Ltd.) standing in the name of Mr. Keshavlal Dolatram Trivedi, has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID.
The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the scrip in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.
KESHAVLAL DOLATRAM TRIVEDI,
Sub-Assistant Surgeon,
P. W. Dispensary, UMRETH.
3811

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1919, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon when the sub-joined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution
The following article shall be inserted after Article 8, namely 8a. "The Company may by special resolution subdivide, or by ordinary resolution consolidate its shares or any of them."
Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
By order of the Board,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Dated this 31st day of July, 1919. 3822

NOTICE.

WANTED by a European firm, one influential INDENT CLERK, to gather orders in miscellaneous lines, especially, Perfumery, haberdashery and chemicals.
Terms:—Good salary and commission. Only experienced need apply to Box No. 923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3790

FOR SALE.

5—Spans of W. I. N. Girders, complete with Flooring Plates, Hand Rails and Piles, (old but unused).
Offers will be accepted by the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar (Kathiawar), only up to 31st August, 1919, if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. 3725

NOTICE

THE MORADABAD SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

SALES OF WASTES.

OFFERS are invited for large stock of Cotton and Yarn wastes lying in the mills. Samples and details about quantities can be had an application to the SECRETARY of the Mills.
ALAKH DHARI,
Managing Agent.
3679

FOR SALE.

47 SECOND HAND FORD CARS.

42 with box and 5 with touring bodies.

CARS have been on active service require extensive renewals and repairs and should be inspected by intending purchasers. They may be seen at "N" Shed, Grain Depot, Bombay Port Trust Railway, Mazagon, Bombay. Offers for all or any number of the cars should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "FORD CARS" to:
The Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board,
P. O. Box 428,
BOMBAY
or may de deposited at his office at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay. Offers will be received up to noon on Thursday 21st August and intimation of acceptance or non-acceptance will be made by Monday 1st September.
P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board,
BOMBAY.
3663

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Secretary, School Board, Karachi Municipality, whose duties will be as under:—
(a) To act as Secretary to the School Board.
(b) To supervise and control (under the direction of the School Board) all the Municipal Boys' and Girls' Schools and the Female Normal Class, and direct the teaching thereat.
(c) To control all the other establishment of the School Board and to see that the accounts of the Board are properly maintained.
(d) To prepare schemes for the extension of primary education and carry out the same.
A thorough and up-to-date knowledge of educational problems, and administrative experience and ability will be deemed special qualifications for the appointment.
The salary for the above post, which is pensionable, will be according to the option of the School Board as under:—
Either Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments of Rs. 20 inclusive of Carriage allowonce
or
Rs. 350 per month rising to Rs. 450 per month by annual increments of Rs. 20 per month, plus a carriage allowance of Rs. 50 per month.
Applicants should state their age, educational qualifications, experience and language known and submit their application with copies of testimonials to undersigned before 31st August 1919.
(Sd.) GEO. W. LEWIS,
Acting Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi,
28th July, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO ALL to whom it may concern I, BHIKHA KHUSHAL, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, do hereby give notice that I have been solely carrying on the business of cleaning seeds, etc., under the name of Bhikha Khushal from the 1st of July, 1919, at No. 178 180 at the junction of Kalvan Street and Argyle Road, Dana Bunder, Mandvi, and that no other person or persons has or have any right, title, interest or claim in my said business.
Bombay, 7th August, 1919. 3826
BHIKHA KHUSHAL

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of a compound wall at the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Haines Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 15th day of August, 1919.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 6th August, 1919. 3829

NOTICE.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 23rd ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Medows Street, on SATURDAY, 16th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.
2. To pass a Resolution in regard to the disposal of the profits made in the year 1916 as recommended by the Directors.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To elect Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. C. H. Sopariwala and Co. as Auditors in place of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., who resigned their appointment.
6. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Agents.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOTEE JETHA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th July, 1919.
N. B.—Notice is hereby given that, the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 16th August, 1919, to 30th August, 1919, both days inclusive. 3814

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COMPANHCA CREADO SEBASTIAN CREADO and JOHN B. CREADO have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritence, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece of land situate at Andheri on the registration, Sub-district of Bandra, in the Taluka of Salsette, Thana District, containing by admeasurement about 11,500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Survey No. 80 Pot No. 1/1 and 1/6 and bounded on the East by the property of Dinker Pantil, on the West by Government land, on the North by Pandurang Patil, and on the South by Braz Crasto.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1919.
JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
3825 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMVALABH HARDAYAL and RAMKUVAR FULCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property belonging to them and described in the Schedule hereto to our client, Mr. MALUKCHAND KESHAVJI SHAH.
Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property, or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 593 1/3rd square yards situate, lying and being on the west side of Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 221, New No. A/5086, Old Survey Nos. 621, 1333 and 1334 and New Survey No. 2/3336 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1546-1547 and Street Nos. 24-26-28 and 59 and 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Parsee Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property formerly of the late Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia but now of Jamsetji Ruttenji Mistry and others, on or towards the South by the property of the late Nowroji Manekji Wadia, C.I.E., and on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia.
Dated this 30th day of July, 1919.
PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Malukchand Keshavji Shah.
3809

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAIL HAJI CASSAM, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the properties hereinafter mentioned.
ALL persons having any claim or demand against the said properties by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office, at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.
FIRSTLY—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground at Nawapada in the City of Bombay (of which the heirs of Sir Harkisondas and Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas are the Fazandars), containing by admeasurement 5,618 and 994 square yards, making together 9,612 square yards, or thereabouts, situated within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3250 and 3251, respectively, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward Nos. 396 and 397 and Street Nos. 298 and 299, respectively, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and now of H. S. Vakil, on or towards the North, partly by the property of the abovenamed Farzandars and partly of Jamandhas Raghoji, on or towards the West, partly by the property of Antroe Francis Louis and partly by that of Dorabji Kharedji Sheriff and on or towards the East by the property of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and by public road
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Nawapada Worli, in the City of Bombay, (of which the heirs of Sir Harkisondas and Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas are the Fazandars), containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 7/3218, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1430 and Street No. and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Meroba Bhimji, on or towards the East and South by the property of Ramchandra Entonji and on or towards the West by the Worli Nawapada Road.
THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Nawapada Worli in the City of Bombay (of which the heirs of Sir Harkisondas and Mr. Bhagwandas are the Farzandars), containing by admeasurement one thousand and thirteen square yards or thereabouts and situatrd within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 2/3197, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 1345 and Street No. , and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North, by the public passage, on or towards the South, by the property of Reghuji Jannoji, on or towards the West by the property of Babul Hurji and on or towards the East by the property of Babal Hirji and others
FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Nawapada Worli, in the City of Bombay, (of which the heirs of Sir Harkisondas and Mr. Bhagwandas are the Farzandars), containing by admeasurement seven hundred and ninety-six square yards, or thereabouts and situated within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 2237, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 435 and Street No. 237 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North, by the property of Balwant Dinaji, on or towards the West and South by the charitable property, and on or towards the East by the Nawapada Worli Road
FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, situate at Nawapada Worli in the City of Bombay, comprised in and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1248, admeasuring two thousand, two hundred and forty-eight square yards, be the same more or less (of which the heirs of Sir Harkisondas and Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas are the Farzandars), and situated within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on the North East and West by the property of the vendor, and on the South by the property of the Farzandars aforenamed and is on the West side of the public road.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 6th August, 1919. 3806

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PARBHOODAS DOWLATRAM, PUNJABHAI MOHANLAL and SOMABHAI PARBHOODAS, carrying on business at Bombay, under the name and style of Khimchand Javerchand, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, have contracted for absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest in, or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Estate and lying and being at Frere Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (314 6/9) three hundred and fourteen square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 8489 and in the Book of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1543, Street Nos. 4 add 41-43, Frere Road and Mint Road, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by Frere Road, on or towards the West by the Eastern Boulevard South, on or towards the North by land in the occupation of Manekji Hormasji Mistry, on or towards the South by the land in the occupation of Joosab Ismail and which said piece of land is registered in the Rent Rolls of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under No. 356.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1919.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
3833 Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DEVKARAN NAYA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. KALLIANJI MULJI the undermentioned property, situate at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand to, in or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Assessment of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims, which will thereafter be considered as waived and void.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khadak Street, or Chhobharwada first Road, on the East side thereof, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1420 and 1054, Collector's New Nos. 7172 7173 and 6780, Old Survey No. 318, 380, New Survey Nos. 2893 and 2894 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, under B Ward No. 1734 and 1735 and Street Nos. 35, 37 and 39, and containing by admeasurement 141, 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: On or towards the East, by the house of Harun Mistri, on or towards the West by the said Chhabharwada First Road, on or towards the North, partly by the house of Hemji Isaji, and partly by the house of Fatoo Butcher, and on or towards the South, by the property of Samsudin Salam.

Dated, this 6th day of August, 1919.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
3817 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. PIROJSHA SHAPURJI, HORMUSJI PAVRI and MANEKSHA SHAPURJI HORMUSJI PAVRI, the Administrators of the estate and effects of Shapurji Hormusji Pavri deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. HASANALI MAHOMEDALI GANGRIWALA. Any person having any claim or interest to the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise, howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL of Quit and Ground rent, tenure, containing by admeasurement 1,115 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2626, New No. 9640, Old Survey Nos. 836-836, and New Survey No. 5498, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1887 and 2058 and Street No. 153 and 3, and which said premises are situate at Khetwadi Main Road, and Khetwadi 14th Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Cooverji H. Bhabha, on or towards the West by the Khetwadi 14th Lane, on or towards the North by the property of S. R. Battliwalla and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road.

Dated, this 6th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
3772 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HUSSEIN ALLIBHOY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground whereof, the present Fazandar is Nusserwanji Cowasjee Shroff with messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Third Parsiwada Street, near Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 299 and 300 and now under "D" Ward Nos. 1754-55, Street Nos. 27 and 29 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Bhicajee Eduljee Cooper, on or towards the West by the property of Pestonji Jamsetjee Tabelawalla, on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by 3rd Parsiwada Street and which said premises and at present in occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1919.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
3834 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MONGHIBAI, widow of Girdhardas Jethabhai has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their offence at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay forming part of the land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 729, New No. 3340, Old Survey No. 212 and New Survey No. 212 and forming part of the property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1924 and 1927, Street No. 262-264 and 266-1, and containing by admeasurement fifty square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the said Monghibai, on or towards the West by the Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Dwarkadass Gordhandas and on or towards the South by the property of Valji Ebji known as Khatriwadi.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3836

AMUSEMENTS.

For the First Time in Bombay
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

SMITH and BELLA JACKSON

ORIGINAL AMERICAN NEGRO

WITH

MARIE

Her
NEW SONGS AND DANCES
Arabic and Hindustani
supported by
A NEW PROGRAMME OF PICTURES.

GAIETY CINEMA

SINGERS AND DANCERS in the latest Coon Songs or Dances

HEAR THE LATEST HITS

ORIGINAL NEW LATEST

What happened in the Summer Time Sailing away on the Henry Clay.

Box Rs. 8, Orchestra (first five rows) Rs. 3, First class (rear Orchestra) Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1, Second Class As. 8, Third Class As. 4.

NOTE TIME

Tues., Thurs. & Fri. 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10. Saturday 1 Show at 6-45, Sunday 2 Shows at 8-15 and 10, Mon. and Wednes. 1 Show at 6-45.

Soldiers in uniform at half the rate in first class only.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT. Episodes 10, 11 and 12
Of the Universal Serial Extraordinary
"LURE OF THE CIRCUS"
[Featuring EDDIE POLO and a BIG CAST
with Acts and Events that are Thrilling
IS GOING STRONG AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAON.)
Three Shows Nightly 7; 8-45; and 10-30
EXTRA SHOW DAILY AT 5-15

IMPERIAL.

TO-NIGHT

PEARL WHITE

IN

THE LIGHTNING RAIDER

PATHE SUPREME SERIAL OFFERING

PATHE REVIEW
A Cine-Journal of Highest-Educational Value

PATHE GAZETTE
The best in the world.

JAPANESE BOUDOIRE

Comedy by Wiffles

Time: 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. daily.

THREE POINTS

You will please keep before your eyes:
That you are offered just now a

PATHE A1 DRAMA

and

Pathe Productions on the Screen are the acme of perfection.
This Week you are offered the Mighty Fiction Epic

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

and this work of the great Alexander Dumas is universally acknowledged to be the acme of literary merit. It is offered to you now at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)
Timings: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THE EMPIRE

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
A pleasant blend of Drama
and
Comedy Drama of the sort which provides plenty of Thrills and a continual Scream of Laughter

"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON"
THE REPTILES PLAN
A NEW CRIME
"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON"
The Story of the Eastern Diamonds' Mines

SURPRISING HUSBAND
A Very Funny Comic.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE EASY STREET"
A Regular Biff! Bam! Slam!
Riot of Fun from go to gone.

ALSO

MARY MILES MINTER
IN
"MELLISSA OF THE HILLS"

—MELLISSA
MARY MILES MINTER
Dainty Damsel of Girlish Graces.—Blue-eyed Fairy of the Screen.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the latest London Musical Successes

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 "CANARY COTTAGE" For the first time in India.

Plans at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m.; after 7 p. m. Plan for to-night's attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

To-Night!

Episodes 4th, 5th & 6th
of the Thrilling Super-serial

MYSTERY of the DOUBLE CROSS

A Feature-Serial of Perils & Love.
3 Shows Nightly at 7. 8-45 and 10-30.

FEAST OF ST. CAJETAN.

Next SUNDAY, the 10th instant, Assagonenses will celebrate the feast of their Patron St. Cajetan at the National Church of Dabul with a Solemn High Mass, Exposition, Sermon, Procession and Benediction, commencing at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) Revd. DANIEL X. FERNANDES will preach and a first class band will play a selected programme of music before and after the service.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 7.

S. S. Nellore—Murray—London July 11.
S S Aras—Nesbitt—Abadar July 31.

DEPARTURES.

August 7.

S S Dumra—Fisher—Persian Gulf.
S S Colabaria—Pratt—Rangoon.
S S Sardinia—Cadiz—London etc.
S S Dogra—Elliott—Rangoon and Calcutta.
S S Lhasa—Woollatt—Karachi.

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

S S Nelbre:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Nellore, 8,436 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 17th ultimo, a general cargo and 90 cabin passengers, which port she had left on 11th idem.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Sardinia, 4,142 tons, Captain F. G. Cadiz, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dogra:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Dogra, 3,280 tons Captain G. Elliott, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon and Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Aras:—The steamer Aras, 2,071 tons Captain J. D. Nesbitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil, which port she had left on 31st ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 6th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Dumra ..	P Gulf	7-8-19	.. M M & Co
B Ilford ..	Hull	10-8-19	.. T M & Co.
C & R Shinryu Maru ..	Kobe	10-8-19	.. N Y Kaisha
D & E Rajput	N F.	N F	.. T M & Co
Outside			
H Vergemere	N F	N F	.. D Khandwari
F Mitsuki Maru ..	Kobe	20-8-19	.. O S Kaisha
G Dwarka ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
K Ula ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
N Clan Alpine	N F	N F	.. J Finlay & Co
P Iran ..	Jeddah	N F	.. [illegible]
Offside			
M Hunts Castle.	N F	N F	.. W & A G & Co
P Chakla	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
30 Ton Crane			
Ultopia ..	Basrah	N F	.. H S Shubtary & Co
Q Purnea ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrungi ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Courland	Marmagoa	6-8-19	K N & Co
Sabarmati ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Ravari ..	Bhawnagar	6-8-19	.. K N & Co
Bahaduri ..	Karachi	6-8-19	.. K N & Co
Oporo ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Saraswati ..	N F	N F	.. A N & Co
Netravati ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Teredo Pholas	N F	9-8-19	.. B P T

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Karachi ..	Karachi	9-8-19	.. K N & Co
2 Boats of Dogra and City of Hankow	..	..	W & A Graham & Co
3 Nowsek ..	..	..	.. T M & Co
4 Jehtal Maru ..	Japan	15-8-19	.. N Y K
6 Varsia ..	Marseilles	9-8-19	.. M M & Co
7 Bofala ..	Jeddah	9-8-19	.. M M & Co
8 Alsatdar ..	N F	N F	.. T M & Co
9 Baron Mebo	N F	N F	.. W & A G & Co
10 Golobatia.	Rangoon	7-8-19	.. M M & Co
12 Dilatalawa	Hull	22-8-19	W & A G & Co
14 Lhasa ..	Karachi	7-8-19	.. M M & Co
15 Bankura ..	Sunda	7-8-19	.. M M & Co
16 Kasan ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Kandy ..	Suez	9-8-19	.. D E I M
5 Banca ..	Rangoon	11-8-19	.. M M & Co
6 Sardinia..	London	7-8-19	.. M M & Co
Offside			
7 Karagola	E & S Africa	25-8-19	.. M M & Co
8 Kashgar ..	London	11-8-19	.. M M & Co
9 Vasna ..	Basra	9-8-19	.. M M & Co
9 Torula ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
10 Montesgreen	N F	8-8-19	.. M I M
11 Danera ..	Shanghai	9-8-19	.. M M & Co
12 Manora ..	London	10-8-19	.. M M & Co
14 Karapara.	Africa	24-8-19	.. M M & Co
15 Pentakota	Basra	7-8-19	.. M M & Co
17 Ellora ..	Marseilles	8-8-19	.. M M & Co
B P Station Circassia.	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
Jetty end Mattra ..	Basra	9-8-19	.. M M & Co

RUGHES DRY DOCK.

Barala ..	Basra	9-8-19	.. M M & Co

EXPORTS.

August 7.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool—2,916 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—700 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Barcelona via Marseilles—1,325 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton K H Kayani & Co.

S S Circassia for Glasgow—2,000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros; 14,017 cwts cotton seed Bombay Company.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—200 cwts rape seed E D Sassoon & Co; 9,740 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 1,999 cwts groundnuts Bombay Company; 433 bales cotton 56 bales silk waste 151 cwts sena leaves 35 cwts Volkart Bros; 2,600 cwts mustard seed 208 cwts niger seed 1,405 cwts coffee Volkart Bros.

S S Kashgar for London—122 cwts sena leaves C Chaturbhuj & Co; 465 cwts cardamoms Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 55 cwts turmeric J M Rahimtoola; 6 cwts cassia flour L & F Barraclough & Co; 52 cwts gum myrah A A Peerbhoy; 11 bales goat skins 44 bales cowhides Hajee B Ramji & Co.

S S Diwanha for London—100 bales cotton Patel Bros; 300 bales hemp S Permomand; 20 bales woolen carpets Boator & Co

S S Ilford for Hull—17,015 cwts myrabolams D B Mahan & Co

S S Shinryu Maru for Kobe—8 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Tenkai Maru for Kobe—475 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Narandas V Dossa; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Mitsuki Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton J A Begbie & Co; 150 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton H Surajmal & Co; 300 bales cotton Narandas V Dossa; 100 bales cotton Bruel & Co; 1,200 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton Khimji Visram & Co; 1,200 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Tenkai Maru for Osaka—100 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Mitsuki Maru for Osaka—500 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co; 300 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 250 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Joosub Peermahomed & Co.

S S Mitsuki Maru for Yokkaichi—1,700 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co; 1,500 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Tenkai Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

S S Shinryu Maru for Yokkaichi—50 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Shinryu Maru for Moji—500 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Dinera for Hongkong—25 bales cotton grey twist H J Moosa.

IMPORTS.

August 7.

S S Shinryu Maru from Yokohama, Agents N Y Kaisha—274 cases toys; 2 cases tortoise case; 27 cases nickelware; 14 cases eyesets; 6 cases garter; 12 cases cigar case; 10 cases permanganate; 40 cases arsenic white; 10 cases lemonade bottles; 72 cases antimony ware; 2 cases cotton towels; 15 cases confectionaries; 5 cases brass eyelets; 31 cases sandalwood oil; 169 cases silk goods; 20 cases Nestle's caramel; 1,357 cases glassware; 5 cases artificial silk; 3 cases aluminiumware; 19 cases paper; 16 cases cotton goods; 13 cases penholder; 16 bales matting; 10 cases camphor; 3 cases gas mantles; 3 cases steel lamps and batteries; 5 cases peppermint oil; 25 cases brass sheets; 8 cases rattle; 10 cases padlocks; 100 cases biscuits; 490 cases slates; 6 cases curios; 320 casks stick sulphur; 3,330 pieces wood planks; 8 cases anty dishes; 704 cases porcelainware; 2 cases umbrella; 31 boxes drugs; 10 cases camphor oil; 5 cases stationery; 7 cases pencils; 88 cases enamelware; 15 bundles strain seeds; 7 cases cigarettes cases; 10 cases soap boxes; 206 cases mirrors; 67 cases rubber goods; 3 cases tin rattles; 17 cases tin boxes; 7 cases tin mirror boxes; 5 cases sleeve link; 4 cases gland flask; 5 cases whistles; 619 cases safety matches; 2,356 bundles Japanese Swan pine lumber; 2 rolls matting mats; 3 cases fountain pencils; 1,785 bags gingelly seed; 717 kegs 1,151 pieces 240 bundles pine wood; 622 bags sapan wood; 8 cases fountain pen; 4 cases spectacle case; 5 cases elect cable; 70 cases brassware, 6 cases lantern; 2 cases drap bottles; 4 cases crashel; 2 cases metal goods; 33 cases slubbing tube; 550 casks cement; 4 cases tin nickel rattles; 75 cases glass phials; 50 cases glass bottles; 4 cases glass beads; 15 cases medicine; 6 cases black eyelets; 19 bales grey cotton shirting; 30 bales 7 cases shirting; 400 cases sulphur matches; 181 cases beer, 23 cases spun silk yarn; 72 cases pingoes; 4 cases ponjee silk; 400 cases cassia; 698 cases fire cracker; 200 bags dumar batu; 714 bags betelnuts; 49 cases mace; 2,190 bags sago flour; 53 bags pepper; 19 casks aniline dyes; 565 packages slabs tin; 65 cases cigarettes paper; 30 bales tartaric acid; 61 bales 14 cases gum benjamin; 59 bags nutmegs; 2,000 cases milk; 100 bags tapioca flour; 17 cases toor dall; 8 cases metal whistles; 256 bales 400 bundles ruttan; 100 bags arrowauts; 98 boxes bristles fibre; 40 cases cardamam; 500 cases D cocoanuts; 64 cases anty whistles; 140 bags green peas.

S S Karapara from London, Agents M M & Co—5 cases champagne wine; 101 cases tooth paste; 8 cases toilet soap; 50 d/s linseed oil; 400 kegs W lead; 5 cases syrup; 4 cases chemist sundries; 2 cases paper; 3 cases boorsl; 73 cases oil varnish; 35 cases salt; 685 cases 4 bags O stores; 2 kegs biscarb soda; 3 cases stationery; 5 casks 27 cases vinegar; 3 cases galazine; 1 case 2,940 kegs paint; 9 cases soap; 3 cases epsom's salt; 250 d/s turpentine; 250 cases gin; 4 cases woolens; 1 package 282 cases wine; 204 box pigs lead; 5 cases med. glassware; 36 rolls sheet lead; 300 bundles Y M sheets; 27 casks ivory; 28 cases fruit salt; 10 cases essential oil; 20 cases vegetable black; 60 bottles quick silver; 2 cases carb ammonia; 28 cases chalk; 30 d/s wood preservative; 39 cases colour; 20 cases gripe water; 2,150 casks cement; 16 cases toilet cream; 360 d/s paint in oil; 5 cases pearl barley; 69 cases biscuits; 13 cases sardines; 170 kegs red and white paint lead; 8 cases bacon; 20 cases castor oil; 10 cases oatmeal; 11 cases glycerine; 278 cases brandy; 6 bales writing paper; 3 cases eucalyptus oil; 7 cases elect cable; 2 cases liquid colour; 200 cases beer; 3 cases medicine; 6 cases blance; 14 cases drapery; 5 cases tinned provisions; 7 cases olives; 4 cases quakar oats; 4 cases codliver oil; 4 cases cotton piecegoods; 3 bales woolen piecegoods; 16 packages periodicals and magazines; 13 cases paper; 18 packages periodicals; 27 cases cigarette paper; 64 bales tobacco leaves.

S S Kaiput from Java. Agents Turner Morrison & Co—7,675 baskets molasses; 60 d/s arrack; 2,276 bags sugar; 16 cases quinine; 9 packages sugar sample.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Owing to reports of a further decline of about 100 points in New York on Tuesday, the Marwadi bazaar opened easier at Rs. 535 for Fully Good Broach, August, and with slight fluctuations gradually advanced to Rs. 548. The price then declined to Rs. 538. These fluctuations were due to manipulations in connection with the "Kacha" bazaar. Later on the rate advanced to Rs. 544 and at 4 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 544/45. The bazaar closed at Rs. 545½ after having again touched Rs. 548. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 550, advanced to Rs. 555, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach .. .. ..August ..	542
Fully Good Bengal .. .. ..September ..	438
Fine Oomras .. .. ..September ..	508
Good Southerns .. .. ..August ..	500
Good Southerns .. .. ..Sept.-Oct ..	502

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 7TH AUGUST 1919.

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach .. ..August ..	546
Fully Good M.G. Bengal .. .. Sept. ..	427
Fine M.G Oomras .. .. Sept. ..	506
Good M.G Southerns .. .. ..August ..	512

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal ..	..	442	427	409	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	..	437	422	404	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	524	506	484	..	,,
Central Provinces ..	539	521	499	..	,,
M.G. Broach ..	..	553	546	536	,,
M.G. Southerns ..	..	..	522	512	492
SawgunnedDharwar	..	553	546	536	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following ar receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th Aug. 1919.

Cotton	3,619 bales.
Wheat	855 Cwts.
Linseed	5,603 ,,
Rape, etc.	5 466 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,929 ,,
Poppyseed	542 ,,
Groundnuts	1,588 ,,
Castorseed	3,146 ,,
Rice	9,475 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	21,269 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	9 ,,
Jowar	668 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 7th 6-0

	Ready	Bazaar Terms.	Ball Delivery.
		Rs as. p.	Rs as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-85	72	0 0	
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80 ..	73	0 0	
,, ,, Karachi Bangla ..	73	0 0	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	21	0 0	
,, ,, Cawapore ..	21	0 0	
,, Yellow Cawapore ..	22	0 0	
Linseed Brown Bold ..	27	0 0	28 0 0
,, ,, Thin ..	26	8 0	27 8 0
Teaseed White 85-15 ..	130	0 0	
,, Gajar 75-25 ..	128	0 0	
,, Gajar 50-50 ..	115	0 0	
,, Black ..	110	0 0	
Poppyseed, White ..	26	0 0	27 0 0
Groundnuts ..	130	0 0	
Mowrasseed ..	10	4 0	
Barley ..	48	0 0	
Castorseed ..	92	0 0	

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug 7th.

	Rate. Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 1 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 7th:

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	270
American Dollars	276
Hongkong	212½
Shanghai	328½
Japan	133
Singapore	136

Market Firm.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

BULLION.

Bar gold, Rs. 31-14-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 266.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 231.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 132.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 127.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 210/8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 328/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136/8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady at the opening but closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2570, Swan 865, Simplex 770, Shapurji 203/32, Madhowji 2880, Fazulbhoy 935, Currimbhoy 477/8, Kastoorchand 1425, Kohinoor 2080, Crescent 277/8, Bombay Dyeing 1980, Central Mining 42, Central India 2760, Century 617/8, Coorla 950, Colaba 2345, David 875, Finlay 755, Katni ord 355, Katni def 1780, Shivrajpur 47, Bombay-Burma 1120, Bt. Burma Petroleum 30, Bombay Tramway 785, Bombay Steam 530, Tata ord 240, Tata old def 1152/8, Tata new ord 120 pr, Tata new def 540 pr, Alcock 857/8, Tata Hydro. 1450, Tata Oil 405.

The following are the closing rates of the New Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2570, Swan 870, Simplex 777/8, Madhowji 2880, Fazulbhoy 947/8, Currimbhoy 477/8, Crescent 280, Kohinoor 2095, Colaba 2345, David 875, Finlay 765, Kastoorchand 1470, Century 620, Bombay Dyeing 1980, Shapurji 207/8, Shivrajpur 47, Central Mining 41, Indian Cement 850, Alcock 865, Katni ord 355, Katni def 1745, Bombay-Burma 1120, Bt. Burma Petroleum 30/4, Bombay Tramway 780, Bombay Steam 530, Tata ord 240, Tata old def 1160, Tata new ord 112/8, Tata new def 540, Tata Hydro. 1460, Tata Oil 400.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 7th.

				Total up-to-date.
Loan	Rs.	570 0	.. Rs.	84,740- 0
Cash Certificates	,,	217-0	.. ,,	2,11,014-12
	Total	787-0	.. ,,	2,95,754-12

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers
	Rs			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	16%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug	17%	296
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50..	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500		18%	2,190
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17½	1,020
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12½	173
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12½	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	58
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50		7½	52
National Financing.	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 75	75	—	—	57½
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	£ 78½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7½	38
Mercantile Bank ..	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
.. 12½	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$ 125	—	33%	113
National Bank of India $125	$25	—	20%	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	8½%	575
Ahmiaar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8½%	115
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	100
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Fateh-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guserat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	85
Larkhana Railway ..	100	—	4 %	90
Madras Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	76
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. ..	100	—	4 %	84
Pachora Janner ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Rana Siraiganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct	5 %	100
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	5 %	101
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	5 %	93
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	£ 500	April-Aug.	8½%	585
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4 2%	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,500
Alliance Cotton ..	100	—	7	100
Akola ..	100	—	8	120
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	60	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,080
Bombay United ..	250	—	25	1,325½
Broadway Mills ..	250	—	50	375½
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	28½	617½
Central India C.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,700
Central India F.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
Chinai ..	1,000	Apl.Oct.	240	2,345
Colaba Land & Mill	70	—	40	2,345
Coorla ..	1,00	Mar.-Sept.	75	950 xd
Crescent ..	10.	do.	25	270.
Currimbhoy ..	2	do.	20	477½
David ..	2	do.	20	275
Dawa ..	2	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon ..	2	May-Nov.	15	325
Emperor Edward ..	5	do.	65	922½
Fazulbhoy ..	2	Mar-Sept.	70	935
Framji Petit ..	1,	May	175	1,930
Finlay Mills ..		April-Oct.	Nil.	755
Gold Mohor ..	1	—	125	1,300
Globe ..	1	—	Nil.	125
Hindustan ..	1		140	1,100
Hyderabad ..	1	April Oct.	200	1,900
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching ..	1	do.	12½	267½
Indian Manufg. ..	1	0	100	800
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1	0	Mar.-Sept.	225
Indore Malwa ..	1	00	April-Oct.	175
Jamshedji Manufg. ..	25	Mar. Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Balloo ..	1 000	April Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar Sept.	Nil	1,425
Khandesh ..	1 000	June-Dec.	120	1,450
Khatau ..	1 000	June-Dec.	400	4,500
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar-Sept.	70	2,080
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1 000	Mar Au	150	1,880
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apr	125	2,580
Maihurdas Mills ..	500		100	1,100
Madras United ..	1 000	June.-Dec.	100	1,250
Maneckji Petit ..	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,850
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do.	Nil.	225
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1 000		400	3,700
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200		10	285
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	30	1,700
Pabaney ..	250	—	Nil	338 xd
Pearl ..	250	—	55	677½
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	675
Planet Mill ..	100	—	5	145
Premier ..	62		Nil	92½
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.	—	220
Sassoon Cotton ..	1 000	April-Oct.	100	950
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills ..	100	—	Nil.	203/12
Sholapore ..	1 000	do.	725	8,000
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	100	770
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,050
Swan ..	250	Oct.	Nil.	865
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	160	2,570
Tata O	500	—	5%	1,425
Tata P	500	—	6	425
Union Mill ..	250	—	—	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	—	75	1,000
P	500	—	7	500
Western India ..	1,000	—	150	715
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug	105%	625

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs	Rs
Akbar ..	50	May	27	450
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress ..	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	20	150
Ford ..	475	Nov.	50	2554
Godavery Valley ..	100	...	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty ..	500	July	70	600
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press ..	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd ..	1,000	—	7%	550
Karachi Press Co. ..	500	—	45	700
Mahmudpura Cot. ..	100	—	20	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil	125
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	165
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	200	1,200
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.	70	600
New Samar ..	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales ..	500	Oct.	60	740
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	15	140
Vulkart U. P. Co. Ltd. ..	400	Sept.	40	510

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs	
Andhra Valley O 600	1 000		4%	320
Andhra Valley P 600	1,000	—	4%	325
Ahmedabad Elec..	100	—	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	857½
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	—	4
Bamanqua ..	5	—	4%	5½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	—	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile ..	50	—	10	105
Baroda Tram Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	—	Nil.	50
By.Burma T. Corporta ..	125	—	25	1,120
By. Burma T. Corporta New Issue 25 ..	125	—	—	400 pc.
British Burma Petroleum ..	6	Mar.-Oct	—	30
By. ElectricSupply F. and T. Co. Ltd. O.	510	—	6	164
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	510	—	10%	755
Bombay Flour Mill ..	40	—	2	15
Bombay Steam ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	2,650
Navigation Co. P	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	530
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement ..	250	Oct.	95	230
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10		2	57½
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50	10		4	4½
The Eastern ..	500	April	42%	625
Chemical Co. Ditch	15	—	5%	22
Indian Cement Co., ..	1½	—	Nil.	50
Ketal Cement ..	220	—	20	240
Indian Cotton Oil Co; O	100	—	6	255
P	100	—	44½	1,250
John Roberts & Co.	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
Kemp & Co. ..	100	Oct.-July	16	227½
Kurramsee Landing ..	50	Oct.	30%	105
Ex. 75 ..	200	July	20	170
Marcks & Co. ..	200	—	—	100
McKennes Ltd. ..	100	July	8	80
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	20	365
Mumbai Price Co. ..	100	—	6%	94
New Union Flour Mills ..	100	—	7%	75
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 ..	200	—	25	235
Phillips & Co. ..	200	May	20%	550
Port Canning Co. ..	40	July	Nil.	42½
Shivrajpur Syndetc.	1,000	Sept.	40	3275
Sirdar Carbae Gas Co. ..	10	—	4	47
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	117
Swadeshi Stores ..	100	—	4	100
Tata IronSteel Co.D	75	Sept.	20%	160
F	75	Sept.	6	240
Tata Iron Or (N)100	30	—	80	1,152½
Dif (,,)100	75	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	—	—	140
P	1 000	Jan.	5%	1,450
Tata "Iron" Pref (second) ..	10	—	—	1,005
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Fr. ..	1 000	Jan.	5	100 1 prm.
Thacker & Co. ..	50	April-Oct	51%	6 premium
Telephone Co. ..	50	June	80%	270
Tata Oil Mills ..	100	—	8	300
B—Buy; S—Sell; D—Div; T—Interim; ex div—Ex div				465½ pr.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The mraket for jute shraes opened to-day quiet, but towards afternoon a slightly better feeling set in and more business was put through. Coal shares were steady without any special feature of interest. A fairly large turnover of shares took place in the miscellaneous section. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Borcola 4 p, Borrea 45-12, Burdwan 10-12, Burrakur 50-8, Damagurria 49-4, Equitable 51, Kasta 17-12 Lakurka 55-12, Nodiha 20, Ponch River 13-8, Rassuan 11-12, Samla Govindpur 3-8 p, Sendra 29-8, Surataud 16.

Jute:—Anglo-India 412, Auckland 558, Barnagore 217, Craig 9 p, Fort William 538, Howrah 52-4, Kamarhatty 1020, Kanknarrah 6-40, Kelvin 1000, Kinnison 1030 Lansdowne 480, Northbrook 77, Standard 820, Union 910.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone 180, Bengal Bridge and Bolt 9-4 p, Bengal Potteries 3 p, British Burma Petroleum 30-4 s.l., Buxa Forest Bye Products 17, Calcutta Cigarette 1 p, Calcutta Metal 1-8 p, Clive Engineering 5-8 p, Chemical Industries 23-12, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 40-12, Dock Engineering 4-12 p, Frank Ross (Bombay) 2 p, Express Oil 4-4 p, Hossiarpur Doab Railway 82, Indian Iron and Steel 57 p, Indian Tanneries 15, Indo-Burmah Tin 19-2, McGilvay and Co. 11-4, Orissa Cement 21, Peaces Slipway 16-4, Sara Serajgunj Railway 87, Steel Products 14-8, Tata Industrial Bank 78 p, Thornycroft (India) 14-8 p, Titaghur Paper 402, Zenith Engineering 26.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-4 to Rs. 68-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-12 to Rs. 69.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, August 7.)

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Antonio Pedro Joao Fernandes to be in charge of the Consulate-General for Portugal at Bombay.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of an additional Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge on Rs. 200 per mensem for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. Shripad Trimbak Ranade, LL.B., to hold it.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Cooper, LL.B., as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Mr. Subaji Sheshgir Phadnis to be First Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Krishnaji Raghunath Natu to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Manchharam Mayaram Bhat to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to take rank above Mr. B. R. Mehendale.

Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinte Judge.

Mr. Vinayak Vaman Pataskar to be First Class, Third Grade, Subbordinate Judge, and to take rank above Mr. B. R. Mehendale.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, at presnt held by Mr. Manekshaw Dhanjisha, for a further period of three months.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. R. King to be substantive pro tem. Coroner of Bombay vice Mr. E. T. Lambert.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur, vice Mr. R. E. A. Elliott) I.C.S.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem for a period of six months vice Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., on special duty and to appoint Mr. M. A. Hafiz, Barrister-at-Law, to hold it and to do duty in Sind.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Vastiram Dialmal to do duty as Deputy Collector in Sind.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. V. Domingo to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Montagomery, I.C.S., to be Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind.

Dr. W. Burns, Economic Botanist to Government, has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Mr. M. Hesketh, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, has been granted by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India three months' extension of the leave on medical cert ificate.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

CAPITAL INCREASED TO 2 CRORES OF RUPEES.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above bank was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding when the amended memorandum of Association, and the Articles were passed. The capital of the Bank was increased to Rs. 2 crores and the additional shares numbering one lakh were to be given to the existing shareholders.

The chairman in putting the resolutions to the meeting said:—It was on the 18th October 1911 almost 8 years ago that I last had the pleasure of addressing you in regard to the Bank's Memorandum and Articles of Association. Then as some of you may remember the Bank took into itself certain additional powers, the chief being the power to lend money against the security of joint stock companies shares, and the right to advance against immoveable property.

The acquisition of these powers has been of the greatest benefit to the Bank's clients and therefore the shareholders but I particularly desire to impress upon you—in view of the scheme now before you—that although the Bank has had full power to lend against shares we have scrutinised business of this nature most carefully, and such transactions have invariably been subjected to the constant supervision of the Board and of your Manager, again, the power to grant advances against immoveable property has not resulted in the permanent locking up of our money, on the contrary only a microscopic portion of the Bank's funds is invested in this manner and even this is to all intents and purposes readily realizable. Notwithstanding this the authority to undertake business of this nature has been exceedingly useful and by no means unprofitable as I stated would be the case when addressed you 8 years ago.

I have referred to what took place in the year 1911 to show that the Bank has done well in removing some of the restrictions placed on its operations. The present changes in the memorandum have been conceived in the same spirit. It must for a moment be supposed that your Directors intend to launch into great undertakings beyond our resources or enter into adventurous projects.

POLICY OF CAUTION.

Our policy in the past has always been one of caution, and we are determined that it shall be so in the future.

It sometimes happens that, owing to certain clauses limiting the scope of our transactions as in the existing Memorandum, the Bank is unable to entertain profitable and safe business or it is extremely doubtful whether it can do so; and it is chiefy with a view to obviate such difficulties that you have been asked to sanction the changes in the Memorandum. You have all received the circular dated 22nd July, 1919, which explains the reasons for an increase in our powers, and I need not dwell on this any further.

Many up-country shareholders have written us expressing their approval of the scheme now before you and requesting that they be allotted the shares to which they are entitled, and a number have asked for additional shares if available; some few shareholders, however, have asked why we want to increase our capital when the Bank is progressing so well—in answer to this I would say that a business such as ours cannot remain stationary—we must move forward or backward—we are anxious to move forward, to extend the sphere of our activities, and to be in a position to meet growing competition.

The money lodged with the Bank was for some years about 300 lacs of Rupees and we then considered our paid up capital of 50 lacs sufficient for the safe conduct of a business of these dimensions, now we hold some 700 lacs of public money and I feel sure that, you realize that there should be some increase in our capital to meet this increased responsibility.

REQUIREMENTS OF FUTURE COMMERCE.

I read a few days ago that for the future commerce of the world the requirements were good, hard work, plenty of confidence, and plenty of capital.

I would like to point out that for this new capital we have not employed underwriters or brokers—our dual aim is to give the existing shareholders the full benefit of the new issue and at the same time make an addition of 50 lakhs of rupees to the Bank's Reserve Fund.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I think you will all agree that India has done her duty towards financing the war, we must now prepare to finance peace and I trust that the Resolutions which I am about to propose will go far to enable this Bank to take her share in the financing of the increased trade which India will carry on in the future.

There are five Resolutions before part and parcel of one scheme and if it be your desire I will propose all the Resolutions together otherwise they may be taken separately but before putting the Resolutions to the Meeting if any shareholder has any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them.

ENGINEER CUTS HIS THROAT WITH RAZOR.

JURY'S STRANGE VERDICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The City Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of one James Dyson who died in the Medical College Hospital on the 30th July. The deceased was stated to have been an engineer and was employed in China by one of the leading engineering firms. When the war broke out Dyson enlisted and he recently came to Calcutta and put up at the Salvation Army here, where he cut his throat with a razor. After evidence was recorded the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The storm which was at the head of the Bay yesterday has moved northwards and is now shown over Deltaic Bengal with its centre near Calcutta. It is giving heavy rain locally. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, east Punjab, Gujarat, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu one and a half inches; Akyab five; Cherrapunji one; Shillong, Cox's Bazar one and a half, Chittagong five, Calcutta seven, Saugor Island three, Balasore three, False Point six, Cuttack one and a half, Sambalpur three, Hazaribagh, Sndheade one and a half, Naya Dumka three, Gorakhpur a quarter, Benares three quarters, Cawnpore, Jhansi one and a half, Dehra Dun three, Delhi three quarters, Ambala two, Mount Abu one; Sutna seven; Jubbulpore, Raipur two, Pachmarhi, Jagdalpur, Ratnagiri one; Cudalore a half and Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in north-east India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th Aug. 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 7th Aug. 1917	June 1st to 7th Aug. 1918
	In. Ct.	In Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 10	49 38	28 97	16 10
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 32	54 73	30 55	16 3
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 24	52 65	29 84	17 2
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 57	57 99	30 6	19 57

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 6th August 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.748 Inch.
Temperatue of Air	80.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7 ,,
Dew Point	75.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.836 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 ,,
Minimum do.	78.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW.WSW.
Movement of Wind	224 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.17 Inches
Total fall during month	1.52 ,,
Do. do. year	49.47 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th..	0.11 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	7	m 8 45	24 9	7	m 1 13	18 9
Fri.	8	m 9 35	25 7	8	m 2 16	18 1
Sat.	9	m 10 25	25 1	9	m 2 24a	20 8
Sun.	10	m 10 48	27 4	10	m 3 53	16 9
Mon.	11	m 11 21	28 0	11	m 4 48a	18 10
Tues.	12	m 11 58	28 6	12	m 5 15	15 2
Wed.	13	m 0 0	27 8	13	m 5 54	15 7
		0 28a	28 10		6 28a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 7 (Thursday	Sunrise 6h. 17m.	Sunset 7h. 12m.
,, 8 (Friday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 9 (Saturday	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 10 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 11 (Monday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 12 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 9m.
,, 13 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 8m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d.	1h.	41-5m. a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	9-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	18d.	9h.	26-1m. p.m.
New Moon	25d.	9h.	7-1m. p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Nellore, Captain F. S. Murray, arrived here from London, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon, rain near land

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute dance at 8-30 p.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Pasni and Gradur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 2 p.m.

Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 1 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 9	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	22 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Wednesday was 159 as compared to 90 on the corresponding day of last year and 100 in 1917. Cholera registered 5 attacks and 2 deaths, and small-pox 2 attacks and 1 death on Wednesday.

THE LATE DR. V. S. GHATE.

Under the auspices of the Bhandarkar Sanskrit Society of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, a meeting of all Elphinstonians, friends, and admirers of the late Dr. V. S. Ghate, will be held in the Elphinstone College at 4-30 p.m..

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Society has forwarded the following coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act to the Mint Master, Bombay. They are available for sale to Numismatists at the Mint.

South Indian Coin, Gold Metal, number available 21, price per specimen Rs. 10.

DADAR BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION.

Further new boys will be admitted in the above Association, on Sunday the 10th instant. Those who wish to join, should present themselves at Dr. Antonio D'Silva High School Compound, on that date, at 9-30 a.m. Boys will be supplied with uniforms immediately after the Boy Scout Examination in September.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a meeting of the Boys of the Chatri Sarang Anglo-Gujrathi-Urdu Night School of the League will be held to-day, at 9-30 p.m. The subject for discussion will be "Aim of Life." Mr. Joosab H. A. Hajee Cassum Agboatwala, will preside.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Sadik Hussein Gawarali, a Mahomedan, employed in the service of a baker. The deceased was found lying unconscious in his room at 4 p.m. on Wednesday and he died in the hospital of opium poisoning. The deceased had no trouble, and was in good health; he was also not in the habit of taking opium. The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning apparantly self-administered.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong per ss. Fazilka and Fara via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 10th instant, and on Wednesday, the 13th instant, respectively.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day, instead of at 2-0 p.m. on that day.

Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4-0 p.m. to-day.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King held an inquest on the body of Babu Ganapat aged about 22 who was alleged to have been stabbed by one Shivammabai with a penknife.

Bhimabai, a witness, said on the morning of the 3rd August she had an altercation with Shivammabai and she told her son Narayan about it in the evening and in turn told Mahadu in whose keeping the suspect was. When Mahadu refused to interfere witness slapped him. A little after the suspect came home and began abusing the witness and when she remonstrated the suspect caught her and stabbed her with a knife on her left arm and right chest. Witness raised an alarm and the deceased came to her assistance, and he caught witness and pulled her aside, when Shivamma stabbed him twice on the right collar bone. The deceased shouted that he was also stabbed, although he had done nothing to the suspect. The deceased then fell. Shiva was then handed over to the Police.

The Police Surgeon gave evidence that he found two incised wounds on the middle point of the right collar bone; both wounds cut the large blood vessels below the collar bone and pierced the apex of the right lung Death was due to internal hemorrhage from the two stab wounds.

The jury returned a vedict of death from wounds inflicted on him with a penknife by Shivammabai.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 26th July 1919.

Bombay City 2; Ahmedabad City 15; Thana District 22; Satara District 39; Belgaum District 5; Dharwar District 6; Karachi City 20; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 14; total 109.

RASH VICTORIA DRIVER.

GETS ONE MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Advanvie, Deputy Inspector Baker charged one Mathoor Manji, a coachman, with rashly and negligently driving a carriage on the 5th instant, so as to endanger human life.

The accused was defended by Mr. Thakordas Parekh, Pleader.

Gabriel Manuel Lopez, a lad deposed that on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 10-15 a.m., he was going in company with another boy named Joseph Paul, along Queen's Road towards the Charni Road Station. They stood at the foot of a lamp-post, in the middle of the road, as carriages were going along both sides of the road. The accused was driving a private ghaarry, at full speed. He (accused) was going towards the Fort. No sooner did his companion take a step forward, than the accused's carriage came upon him. He was knocked down and both right hand wheels passed over him. He became unconscious. An English gentleman, who was passing by in a motor car, picked up the lad in his car and took him to the hospital. The accused was driving along the middle of the road, and gave no warning.

Bhaichand Prabhoo, a carpenter employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, said, the accused was driving his carriage at an ordinary speed. He knocked down a lad and two wheels passed over him. A policeman stopped the accused's carriage and the lad was taken to hospital. One of the boys was at the foot of the lamp-post and the other was near the lamp-post.

The police sepoy No. 1704, who was on duty on Queen's Road, at the time, corroborated the first witness' evidence.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was convicted. The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's hard labour, observing that the accused was driving a carriage in a manner utterly regardless of the safety of people who have a right to use the King's highway.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF A NIGHT SCHOOL

The first annual gathering of Mandavi-Koliwada Night School came off on the 3rd inst., at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum. The function was presided over by Shet Raghavji Purshottam, who had given an annual contribution of Rs. 432, for maintaining the night school, which was founded in 1916. It has at present nearly 30 boys on the roll, with two teachers. It conducts a boys' club, which meets every Sunday, in the evening at the school, where moral and physical training is given to the boys and they are taught the lesson of mutual co-operation and fellow-feeling. The club is managed solely by the boys under the supervision of the teachers.

Mr. J. K. Parulkar spoke a few words of advice to the boys and gave a donation of Rs. 5 for the next gathering. The president, Shet Raghavji Purshottam expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the school and the smooth and successful working of the boys' club, which resulted in the interesting programme of the day. The Secretary, Mr. N. M. Joshi, while thanking the president, announced that Shet Raghavji Purshottam had given a donation of Rs. 200 to the school in addition to the annual contribution of Rs. 432.

CENERAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 31st July, 1919:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital subscribed Rs. One Crore	
Capital Paid up	37,46,000
Reserve Fund	11,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current accounts, &c	6,98,84,000
Sundries	6,04,000
	7,53,34,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorized securities	1,17,24,000
Loans on Government and other authorized securities	2,00,62,000
Bills discounted	60,87,000
Sundries	8,65,000
Cash in hand, at Banks & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	3,65,96,000
	7,53,34,000

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society, as also a Special Meeting called on requisition to consider certain additions and alterations in the Society's Rules, were held one after the other, at the Marathi Grantha-Sangrahalaya Hall, on Sunday the 3rd August, 1919, Sir N. C. Chandavarkar presiding. The Annual Report and statement of Accounts having been read, the meeting resolved on the motion of Mr. D. G. Padhye to adopt the same with the Society's best thanks to the donors, to the ladies and gentlemen who had done honorary teaching work in the Society's schools, specially to Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya, and its appreciation of the services of Mrs. Vaidya, the Headmistress of the Society's Girls' High School.

It was the next item of the agenda on which the interest of the day's proceedings was mainly concentrated, and this was the election of the office-bearers of the Society for the ensuing two years, as per the scrutiny of the voting lists received from the Members. It was announced that Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and Justice L. A. Shah were re-elected the Prsident and the Vice-President, respectively, Dr. J. S. Nerurkar and Mr. V. V. Rane, the Secretaries, Mr. S. B. Vaidya, the Treasurer and Messrs. G. B. Vaidya, V. G. Rao S. B. Raikar and V. K. Modak ordinary Members of the Managing Committee.

The proceedings of the Annual Meeting closed with an earnest speech from the Chairman, who said he was glad of the new interest shown by members and welcomed even opposition. He characterised the election of office-bearers, which on technical grounds he had to uphold, as unjust and unrighteous and untenable on moral grounds. He concluded with an exhortation for harmonious work, so that this the oldest literary society, identified with the cause of female education and the name of Dadabhai Naoroji and Dr. Bhau Daji, may live and prosper. Mr. Padhye in beginning the proceedings of the second meeting responded to Sir Narayan's sentiments and said that he and his friends wished naught but such working of the Society's affairs as that no one should point a finger of blame or ridicule at it, and therefore moved that the additions and alterations in the Rules and Regulations, which he had given notice of his intention to move, be referred to a Committee for an early report. Mr. Padhye left the naming of the Committee to the Chairman. This was agreed to and the Committee having been constituted as suggested, the Special Meeting was adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

The following are the handicaps for the Second Extra Meeting to be run on Saturday, the 9th instant:—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Athracite 8-7, Footman 9-4, Penny Pie 9-2, Gladiator 9-1, Mazboot 8-13, Pantomime II 8-12, Symrex 8-9, Dunskey 8-8, Cicatrix 8-7, Royal Band 8-4, Margreen 8-3, Dafus 7-8, Cherry and Black 8-2, Fine Trout 8-0, Miss Rollestone 8-0, Country Lad 7-9, Royal Ambition 7-8, Lucky Queen 7-4.

THE KOREGAO PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Batten 9-7, Royal Charter 8-8, Mintspear 7-12, Javelin 9-6, St. Bawn 8-5, Japanese Pine (late Mousme) 7-12, Stageland 9-1, Adelaide II 8-4, Veiled Certainty 7-8, Antic 8-0, Mirabelle 8-3, Tarquin 7-6, Spearwood 8-11, Decorum 8-1, Lupinus 7-0, Gipsy's Advice 8-10, Lambour 8-0, Kit Grey Leg 8-7, Athlete 8-10, Saunterer 7-12.

THE MULLINGER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Tara Pine 9-9, Crushed Glass 8-10, Firpo 7-12, Hellokells 8-1, Final Proof 8-10, South Star 7-11, Moldavia 9-2, Royal Charter 8-10, Tommy Atkins 7-7, Dorania 9-2, Roi Glabon 8-9, First Exchange 7-7, Cregon Pine (late Fari Lad) 7-6, Stageland 9-1, Miss Glad Eyes 8-10, Balira 7-5, Antac 8-12, Sospelo 8-8, Arles 7-4, Spearwood 8-11, May Lass 8-7, Jaconette 6-4, Cornet's Court 8-10, Mirabelle 8-5, Lucky Thought 7-3.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Red Cross 10-4, Najdi 8-10, Tit Bits 9-5, Dartmoor 9-3, Quantity 8-8, Anaiza 8-5, Durban 8-8, Mechanic 8-8, Bayonet 8-5, Battleaxe 8-1, Gazal 8-0, Innocence 8-4, Ferry Boat 8-13, Resident 8-8, Natal 8-0, Bhookhri 8-12, Grey Stone 8-7, Beadmaker 7-13, Warminster 8-11, Aladdin 8-7, Golshan 7-13, Defender 8-10, Bluey Lee 8-7.

THE SUNGUM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Sufwat 9-6, Rose Hill 9-3, Royal Court 9-0, Ferry Boat 8-13, Mooltan 8-13, Palermo 8-13, Hadoor 8-11, Chookhri 8-11, Najdi 8-11, Union Jack 8-11, Good Morning 8-11, Mentor 8-10, Samdry 8-9, Nassan 8-9, Aladdin 8-5, Cessation 8-5; Asprey 8-5, Zuher 8-0, Jawad 8-0, Gold King 8-0, Angler 8-0, Dandelion 8-0, All Joy 7-13, Balloon 7-13, Quantity 7-12, Black Ivory 7-12, Edward 7-12, Jortenllis 7-12, Natal 7-11, Beadmaker 7-10, Ajmer 7-10, Redoubt 7-6, Excelsior 7-6, Good Luck 7-6, Chester 6-12.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m., on Fri., 8th Aug. 1919.

CRICKET AT HOME.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. noon, Aug. 7.

The Australians beat Sussex, by an innings and 54 runs.

Warwick beat Derby by ten wickets.

The following matches were drawn:—

Hampshire and Middlesex, Kent and Essex, Surrey and Notts, Yorkshire and Lancashire, Gloster and Somerset, Leicester and Northants.

ALL-BURMA MASS MEETING.

The following was the reply received from the Local Government by the organisers of the All-Burma Mass meeting:—

Political Department—No. 205W/3D-19.

From,

The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. WEBB, I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

To,

J. R. DAS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law,
MAUNG THEIN MAUNG,
Barrister-at-Law.
S. A. S. TYABJI, Esq.,
Burma Provincial Muslim League.

Rangoon, the 28th July, 1919.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter, dated the 22nd July, 1919, submitting copies of Resolutions which you propose to put before the adjourned meeting to be held in lieu of that originally fixed for the 13th July, 1919, I am directed to say that there is no objection whatever to public meetings being held for the discussion of reform schemes in Burma, provided that the promoters and speakers confine themselves to constitutional language, but that serious objection would be taken if extraneous matters are introduced, either under colour of the published resolutions, or as separate resolutions not on the agenda. In particular, the Lieutenant-Governor has no intention of permitting meetings at which the adoption of passive resistance is advocated, or at which the policy of the Government in connection with the passing of the Rowlatt Act, or the suppression of the recent disturbances in the Punjab is called in question. The public of Burma, in discussing the political reforms which should be adopted in Burma, are in no way concerned with events in the Punjab, a subject which would be entirely inappropriate at a meeting which purports to be called for the discussion of constitutional reforms. On the latter subject, there is no desire whatever on the part of the Government to prevent the fullest discussion of the points at issue.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) MORGAN WEBB,
Chief Secretary.

BURMA OIL COMPANY.

RESULT OF REDUCTION IN WORKING HOURS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

The Burma Oil Company three months ago reduced the working hours at the Syriam refineries from eleven and a half (including an hour and a half for meals) to ten hours including two hours for meals. The result more than justifies the decision and not only are the workers better satisfied but the quality of the work done has improved, as the workers are better able to concentrate on the work. The hours of process workers have been altered also from two shifts of twelve hours each to three shifts of eight hours. The Company's desire is to attract a better class of Indian labour on which they have almost wholly to rely and to induce the men to settle in Burma. Educational facilities for the children are provided and are eagerly utilised. Medical attendance, medicine, and hospital accommodation are also available in some departments, such as tin making. The output is now actually greater in eight hours than ten. The number of process workers has not been increased as with shorter hours, the number on each shift has been reduced without risk. The B. O. C. have also taken on as apprentices eighteen men returned from service in Mespot, including some Kut prisoners and are training them as engineers or chemists paying them a subsistance allowance and providing free quarters in chummery or hostel. The B. O. C. are sending yearly one Burman chemist trained at Rangoon College and employed in the Company's laboratory to London for further study paying all expenses.

BURMA COTTON FORECAST.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

The first forecast for 1919-29 cotton crop estimate area at 363,353 acres, an increase of 67,147 acres over last year's corresponding forecast, but less by 3,167 than the area actually cultivated last year. The decrease is due to want of rain in the Myingyan district. The crop prospects are fair.

The first forecast of groundnut crop states the estimated area is 216,315 acres a decrease of 15,460 on last year's forecast and of 27,487 acres on the actually cultivated area. The decrease is due to drought in Myingyan The prospects of the crop were uncertain owing to lack of the rain but since the district reports were compiled heavy rain has fallen the effect of which is not known.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges the following donations to the Asylum during the months of April, May and June 1919:—

Mr. Thakar Sundarji Jayaram Dewji Rs. 15.

Sweets from Messrs. Haribhai Lakhamsi, Moolji Khimji, Lalji Pema, Karamsi Hirji, Ladhabhai Ganput, Shah Bheemsi Ukeda. Lewji Karamsi, Rewabai Jadhaw, Bhat Bazar, Rice Merchants and a sympathiser through Mr. Brijmohandas Bhagwandas.

Milk from Mr. Lalji Punsi.

Mangoes and Puri, etc. from Messrs. Harakchand Kapoorchand, Ranchoodas Haridas, Purshottamdas Hurji, Ratanji Khimji Balaram Gangatrao Chintobe Chhapwala.

Rangoon Rice and toor Dall, form Messrs. Kadarbhai Mahomedalli and Karsondas Premji.

Dinner, from the Compositors of the "Times of India" and G. I. P. Railway Presses.

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MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.
Pleader, High Court.
DUMAS (near Surat).

"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

In sooth, we are all passing through long long night at present, when the bidden foes of mankind are lurking about, ready to stab us in the dark while we have all fallen asleep, as it were, in a false sense of security.

"Watchman, what of the night?" ask the more vigilant among us, and the watchman replies, "I see a feeling of uneasiness coming over many of you, some are shivering with fits of ague, I hear the groans of aching limbs and high fever, and I find the subtler sounds of a cough drowned in the spasmodic efforts of a sneeze. I gather from all these that Influenza, Malaria, and the other Fevers are abroad. Take timely heed and keep at hand a bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the National Remedy of India for Influenza, Malaria and all other Fevers. Remember the dangers of delay, for in the last epidemic of Influenza the rush for Squibb's was so great that many of you could not get a bottle at whatever cost."

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 8th August, 1919.

GRAND COMMITTEES.

In their despatch of March, 5, the Government of India made a few remarks on the need of safe Grand Committees and promised to send detailed proposals after further consultation with Local Governments. They also deferred sending detailed proposals in expectation of the Southborough Committee report which they rightly deemed essential for the detailed discussion of the constitution of Grand Committees. In the seventh despatch, which we published yesterday, they redeem their promise by submitting suggestions that confirm previous apprehensions. In the first despatch they ostentatiously accepted the device of Grand Committees with the criticism that the procedure was difficult and the majority offered to Government did not give a sufficient margin of official safety. In the present despatch they profess to accept the principle but at the same time dexterously mutilate the scheme, depriving it of the few features of popular safety which existed in it. Indian opinion has for good reasons repudiated the device of Grand Committees as a dangerous instrument of official action, enabling the bureaucracy to register their will in the form of laws repugnant to the community. Sir Sankaran Nair has condemned it as undesirable and contrary to the spirit of popular reform; the Congress has opposed it; even officials are not enamoured of it. The Government of Bombay dismissed it as being "extremely cumbrous in actual working," while the Government of Bengal characterised it as cumbrous and dilatory and irksome to the Governor. The Madras Government would have none of it. Now we infer from the present despatch that on further consultation the Government of India agree to the procedure under fanciful conditions making it into an elaborate substitute for the more direct practice of issuing edicts. We are disappointed, though not surprised, that the Government of India have taken a seriously hostile view to the dilution of official control by popular influence which was contemplated in the Joint Report.

The Conception.

On principle the vehement demand for an absolutely "safe" system of official legislation is not congruent with the scheme of sound provincial devolution. The relaxation of power, from the top must rightly be in the ratio of the measure of control given to popular representatives. The Government of India seek to leave autonomous authority to the provinces without at the same time proportioning the relaxation to the measure of popular control accompanying it. At the top there is a receding, but there is no substantial transfer of power to the Legislative Councils. The official case was, however, well argued in the Joint Report. Assuming there are reserved subjects under official control, they endeavoured to find a method for securing affirmative power of legislation with regard to them. They rejected several methods including legislation by the Government of India and ordinances after consultation with Advisory Committees. As regards the first remedy, it was scouted as a trespass on the functions of the provincial council, though the authors forgot that it was not the council which got the power as a result of such abnegation, but the executive Government. The criticism against the latter scheme we would reproduce, asking the readers to bear it in mind as a canon by which they may test, and we think condemn, the proposal favoured by the Government of India in their present despatch. They said: "We feel that although the deliberations of such a body (namely, 'Advisory Ordinance Committees) might palliate the nakedness of what is really an official edict, the fact that the Committee's assent to the measure would not be necessary would deprive the palliative of any political value." What, however, is the Grand Committee procedure proposed in the Joint Report, applying as it does to official legislation, the passing of supplies and interference in non-[illegible] bills? The Governor is to have the power of certification as an exceptional procedure. It must with "strong reason" be denoted preferably in the Instrument of Instructions. After the publication of the Bill, its reading and discussion, it may be referred to the Government of India by the Council for sanction or veto before further procedure. True to the instinct of autocracy, this privilege is now sought by officials to be taken away from the council. After the function of harmless discussion in the council, the bill will be referred to a grand committee for consideration. The crux of the problem is the constitution of the Grand Committee, and the Government of India have fastened themselves on it for making it the impotent auxiliary of the Executive. It would comprise from 40 to 50 per cent. of the strength of the council, partly elected by ballot and partly by nomination. Exclusive of the Governor, there would be a bare nominated majority, of whom not more than two-thirds should be officials; the rest would be elected by the elected members of council. Thus in a grand committee of 40, 14 would be nominated officials, 7 nominated non-officials and 19 elected non-officials. The fate of the certified bill would depend on the vote of the committee, and the risk of official discomfiture would be no more than what exists in the present councils. It offers to the executive a safe guarantee, though not an absolute guarantee. In the event of an official defeat, the Government must according to the Joint Report, abide by the result; for in a grand committee of 40 members there could be 14 officials and seven nominated members, and, as the authors say, "no great harm will ensue if Government defers legislative projects which are opposed by the whole elected element and for which it cannot secure the support of six out of the seven members whom the Governor has it in his power to select from the whole body of non-official members in the council." To such an eventuality, the Government of India are vehemently opposed, seeking as they do to supress even a remote possibility of non-official opinion prevailing against a palpably bad measure.

A Cumbrous Expedient.

We have protested against this sorry expedient of the Report, inasmuch as it presupposes unreasoning hostility on the part of the council and impugns the weight of its representative character. We think that the consuming zeal with which the Government of India press for the autocracy of the executive Government and argue in favour of a skeleton list of transferred subjects, are indications that popular control or even influence in departments that matter will be hotly resented from the beginning and that the unanimity of the representatives of the people will be of no avail against errors of administration. The Grand Committee scheme contemplated a *bare* majority of nominated members, but it may be noted that in the Reform Bill there is no reference to the narrow margin suggested in the Joint Report; for, we are told that "provision shall be made for the appointment from among the members of the council of grand committees on which a *majority* of the members shall be nominated members selected by the Governor." We are afraid that "the rules made under the principal act" for the purpose of carrying on the business of the council might overlook the stipulation of a *bare* majority. Now, in the despatch on the grand committees, the Government make proposals which, we think, give the Executive larger powers of rough-riding than are possessed by them in the provincial councils at present. Firstly they try to attenuate the principle that there should be no reference to Grand Committees "without strong reason," by saying that it is the only constitutional mechanism wherewith to register the official will. Further they complain that the majority offered is too uncertain for practical purposes. They make a grotesque reference to the Rowlatt Act, when they say: "Our own recent experience has driven us to advise that if the Grand Committee is to fulfil the purpose for which it was designed, the Governor must not be left so dependent on the support of the elected members of the council." It is precisely this type of experience which makes us oppose the recommendations of the Government of India, which are meant to contract the Grand Committee to smaller size and at the same time to increase the official element. What the risk of the Executive Government is in such matters is the index of popular safety. For reasons which are unconvincing, the Government would reduce the size of the Grand Committee and make it naturally less representative of general interests. The Grand Committee in Bombay will thus be reduced to a body of 35 members, of whom 18 will be nominated, 14 being officials. Thus the ratio of official strength is raised from 7: 20 to 2:5. That may be a small matter, but we would say the ratio proposed in the Joint Report itself is dangerous and unacceptable. The despatch professes to accept the number of officials provided by the Franchise Committee; while, adversely to popular interests, it varies the constitution of the committee itself. Lastly, we protest against the spirit of animosity and suspicion which pervades the revision of proposals submitted by Government. As Sir Sankaran Nair says:—

> There are further certain other assumptions underlying the proposals of my colleagues which I am unable to accept. It is assumed that the effect of the growing influence or the control of the legislature over the Provincial Government would be a deterioration of the standards of administration. I see no reason for making any such assumption. On the other hand the past work of the elected members of Legislative Councils would justify the contrary assumption. If we are not prepared to assume that legislative councils will bring a sense of responsibility to bear upon their public work; if, on the contrary, we must assume that their tendency will always be in the direction of a lowering of the standards of administration, and that it becomes the constant duty of the Governor to keep a vigilant watch over such a tendency in the council and to act on his individual responsibility as if he alone was concerned for good government, the logical conclusion could not be resisted that it would be far better, in the interests of the country, to abolish the councils altogether and frankly to invest the Governor with undivided power and responsibility.

The Bombay Solution.

After all, should we have this cumbrous method of issuing permanent ordinances for the purpose of reform? The Government presuppose that the Grand Committee will be an institution constantly in use. As a check on the popular assembly it is intrinsically undesirable and if the popular assembly is to have no decisive voice in the general administration, the reforms are nothing more than shadows. The safeguard of the Imperial Council with its concurrent jurisdiction is, according to Sir Sankaran Nair, a better remedy than the method which makes the will of the provincial council worthless by artifical self-strangulation. Moreover, the power of ordinance and veto still exists. As Sir Sankaran Nair says: "that the local executive government should be able to get passed through a grand committee a measure which has been rejected by the legislative council goes against all these principles (of provincial autonomy); there is in that case no question of real provincial autonomy." The objection to the interference of the Government of India is that they might be accused of ignorance and self-will. Sir Sankaran Nair does not accept it and considers that the hesitation of the Government of India to bring in legislation against the will of the council as a recommendation, inasmuch as official dictation should be the exception and not, as contemplated in the despatch, the handy rule for official use. In this connection, we think that the solution of the Bombay Government is worthy of consideration. In their report they dismiss the grand committee method and say: "In place of this cumbrous procedure the Governor-in-Council would propose that in the reserved sphere the effect of the Governor's certificate given on the introduction of the Bill should be that *an absolute majority shall not be necessary to secure its passage.*" The Bombay Government contend that a simple provision of this nature would make it possible to dispense with the grand committee procedure; for example, in the reserved sphere of legislation 40 per cent. of the votes should be considered sufficient to carry a measure through the Council. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla agrees to the device adding: "I agree that legislation for reserved subjects should be considered carried by a vote of 40 per cent. of the whole Council: that is a great advance on the grand committee. . . . . If Government cannot secure the votes of even one-fourth of the elected members it becomes politically inexpedient to persist in it." But it is precisely this possibility of official unwisdom that the despatch assumes to be impossible. The Bombay solution has the merit of simplicity, though there is the anomaly that the majority of the popular council is not competent to decide according to its own will. Such anomalies are not unknown to students of constitutional history—the most conspicuous instance now before the public eye being the minimum of the two-third of the number of votes needed in America for certain purposes. However that may be, we appreciate the simplicity of the Bombay solution. It saves time and gives a margin of safety to the public. But all such elaborate checks are unnecessary and provocative, because they presume the probability of folly and obstruction on the part of elected representatives. It is a gratuitous assumption, but that is the spirit in which the Government of India foresee the prospect of reform and arm themselves with power to repress, when they choose, the desire of popular representatives to work with the exercise of their own initiative.

INDIAN PRESS IN DANGER.

We draw attention to the resolutions, published elsewhere, which were passed by the Council of the Press Association of India at a recent emergency meeting. If the constitutional reforms that are promised are to have a fair chance of success, one of the essential conditions is that the Press in India must be free to perform its legitimate functions with independence as well as wisdom and knowledge. The question of the freedom of the Press is allied to that of safeguarding the elementary rights of the people by securing the embodiment of a Declaration of Rights in the Reform Act. This implies the repeal of the Indian Press Act with its obnoxious provisions regarding the demand and forfeiture of security and the arbitrary and untrammelled discretion of the Executive. Hazardous as has been the position of the Press since the enactment of the legislation, the recent operations of the Act have brought home how completely is the freedom of the Press at the mercy of the irresponsible Executive, making the legitimate and independent expression of public opinion an extremely difficult, if not impossible, task. The position, in fact, has become intolerable and inconsistent with the self-respect of a people striving to govern themselves. And it is absolutely necessary that Parliament and the British Government and Democracy should realise this. To secure this end an immediate and vigorous propaganda must be launched in England. The case against the Press Act is unanswerable. All that is needed is the presentation of facts. The Press Association of India has already despatched a preliminary memorandum, setting forth the peril of the Indian Press and the need of redress. This it is proposed to supplement by other memoranda giving a detailed statement of the operations of the Press Act. This task cannot be done well without the cooperation of journalists and press-proprietors throughout the country who owe a duty to the country to furnish the Committee with all facts in their knowledge regarding the manner in which the Press Act has, in one way or other, affected them. The duty of the public is no less clear. It is to help the Press Association, in every manner possible, in carrying out in England and India the propaganda for the repeal of the Act.

Notes of the Day.

The Fortunes of Hungary.

The overthrow of Bela Kun means the fall of the Bolshevik Government in Hungary. The bourgeoise are feeling free again, the rule of confiscation having ceased entirely. Now Entente troops are being hurried to Budapest, both for the safety of the new Government and the defence of the State against the resurgence of Bolshevism. Troops from Rumania, Italy and Britain have gathered for occupation and taken over control of the city. These changes are sudden and sensational since after Russia, it was in Hungary that a large-scale attempt was made to build a State on the foundations of Bolshevism. There may be inherent defects in the system itself, but a good deal of the cause of collapse lay in the military operation of the Allies themselves. Now we are told that the blockade is to be raised and that foreign troops will occupy some of the chief cities. Hungary is now the scene of the rapid excursions of Allied armies, the Supreme Council deciding that there should be an inter-allied military mission in the country.

The "Englishman" in a Muddle.

The "Englishman's" fulminations against Mr. Montagu have been as harmless as Bob Acres' oaths, but we fear it is going out of its senses in urging Mr. Montagu to resign every morning. In an article entitled "What did Mr Chamberlain do?", the "Englishman" calls upon Mr. Montagu to imitate that gentleman and make way for a proper Secretary of State. But in saying all this, there is a great display of logic. The argument is that just as Mr. Chamberlain resigned after the Mesopotamia scandal was exposed, Mr. Montagu must resign because of the inadequate medical arrangements on the Afghan Frontier. After a tremendous tirade against all and sundry, the "Englishman" winds up by saying: "When Mr. Chamberlain realised his responsibility he resigned. What is Mr. Montagu going to do?" Nothing in particular, we presume, especially as Mr. Montagu is not to blame. Our contemporary is utterly devoid of humour when it recalls that Mr. Montagu described the Government of India "as too wooden, too iron, too elastic, too antediluvian to be of any use for the modern purposes we have in view." If the Government of India have proved themselves unequal to the task of avoiding a muddle, it merely confirms Mr. Montagu's verdict; and the "Englishman" has missed fire when it alleges that is in Mr. Montagu who should follow Mr. Chamberlain.

Famine in the Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas has announced that owing to the plentiful rainfall the necessity for famine relief will have disappeared by the end of this month and that, therefore, it has been decided to close the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund about the end of this month. We are afraid the Committee of the Fund have been a bit too hasty in their conclusions. From the latest official report we find that during the week ended on the 5th instant there were still 75,446 persons on gratuitous relief and over 35,000, including dependents, on relief works under the control of Government. Though the recent rains have materially relieved the tension both as regards human beings and cattle, there cannot but be a considerably large number of persons and cattle who will be still in acute distress and whom the Government relief agencies will be unable to touch. It will take many months before the present high prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life come down to anything like a reasonable level and it is too much to expect that a plentiful rainfall alone can put an end at once to the distress of families who have been on the verge of starvation, if not actually starving, for weeks and months together.

Need of Relief.

We reproduce here the testimony of a few Christian (Methodist) missionaries as to the depth of the misery existing in some of the famine areas in the Presidency and we would ask the Committee to consider whether such widespread and acute distress could come to an end in the course of one or two months and whether there is not still sufficient scope left for relief work by private agencies to be conducted. A report submitted early last month by the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Godhra (Panch Mahals) to the Famine Relief Committee of the National Missionary Council, said:

> "The condition of cattle is terrible. They are dying all about and daily loads of hides are seen going by our mission bungalow. Visiting Sandasal, I never realised before to what dire misery human beings can be reduced. Many of the people have left. But there remain in the village about 50 souls mostly old people and children, who are absolutely starving to death. I went into their homes and found actually nothing to eat."

The Missionary centre at Ahmedabad (Gujarat) reported:

> "The farmers always keep their oxen as long as possible, even in famine time, as they cannot cultivate their fields without them when rain comes. But now thousands of oxen are starving or dead, while many of them are sold to tanners for the mere price of their hides. Thousands of the poor people are already subsisting on a thin porridge made of weak buttermilk with a coarse flour cooked in it."

These missionary reports coming as they do from eye-witnesses of the scenes of misery tell their own tale. It is not likely that such widespread misery, in the midst of the high prices engendered by the war, will disappear in the course of a month or two. We would urge the Committee to institute more careful enquiries in the affected areas before finally deciding to close the Fund, so that no human beings or cattle may be left ignored in their distress, if it can be helped.

Burmese Reactionaries.

The news that a meeting of Burmese pagoda trustees, "lugyis" and other so-called elders has "unanimously" acclaimed the Craddock Reform Scheme, disowned all sympathy and connection with the Burmese deputation to England, declaimed alliance with the Congress and so on, does not come as a surprise. Reactionaries of this type are to be found in every country, especially in a subject country. They are chiefly recruited from the toadies to be found among the title-hunting sections. This class would acclaim anything that is done by the powers-that-be and would readily disclaim sympathy with their own kith and kin if they could earn a few smiles from their patrons. If the authorities imagine that these persons voice the real aspirations of the Burmese people, they will be sadly mistaken. We are sure Sir Reginald Craddock is shrewd enough to appraise the elders' support at its true worth.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE THREAT.

FORCING DECISION ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

GOVERNMENT TO RESIST WITH ALL RESOURCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., August 7.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil drew attention to the proposal of the executive of the triple alliance, to bring about a general strike by the dislocation of mining, transport and railways unless the Government adopted certain policies regarding Russia, military service and conscientious objectors. He asked for an assurance that the Government would resist this revolutionary attempt to upset constitutional authority.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that any attempt to force a decision on the political questions affecting the whole community by the methods suggested would, if successful, mean an end of the democratic and constitutional government. It was therefore unnecessary to say that it would be the duty of the Government to resist such attempts with all the resources at its disposal. (Cheers).

NORTHERN MINERS DECIDE ON GENERAL STRIKE.

11,000 COLLIERY WORKERS INVOLVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. noon, Aug. 7.

The Northern Miners' Association has decided in favour of a general strike involving eleven thousand workers in the Midlothian and East Lothian collieries.

LIVERPOOL SURROUNDED BY MILITARY CORDON.

LOOTERS CONSIDERABLY COWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 7.

Liverpool is now surrounded by a military cordon. The looters have been cowed by the naval and military guards including the cavalry. Many police strikers have applied for reinstatement.

RAILWAY STRIKE SPREADING

SOUTH LONDON TUBE CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 7.

The railway strike spread this morning to the South London tube, which was closed resulting in overcrowding of buses and trams and compelling many to walk to business.

END OF PARIS LOCKOUT.

EMPLOYERS AND DOCKERS COME TO AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 7.

HAVRE.—The lockout has come to an end as the result of an agreement between the employers and the dockers.

ALL ROUND PROFITEERING.

FOOD CONTROLLER ON ILLEGITIMATE SPECULATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., August 7.

At the first public meeting of the committee of the House of Commons to enquire into high prices and profiteering Mr. G. H. Roberts, Food Controller, said that the prices were bound to rise whether controlled or uncontrolled. He mentioned the illegitimate speculation among the wholesale dealers in bacon, ham and lard. Some parcels of bacon had changed hands five times before reaching the public. Mr. Roberts declared that there was profiteering in the clothing and boot trades.

AMERICA'S ARMY IN PEACE TIME.

BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 7.

NEW YORK.—A Bill has been submitted to the Congress providing for an army in peace time of 510,000 and for three months compulsory military training of all the youths of nineteen, years after which they will be subject to two years' military service.

RUMANIAN TROOPS ENTER BUDAPEST.

CONTROL OF THE CITY TAKEN OVER.

A BREAGH OF AGREEMENT WITH RURESCU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. noon, Aug. 7.

BERLIN.—A telegram from Budapest says thirty thousand Rumanian troops entered Budapest yesterday evening, contrary to the agreement with Rurescu. The Rumanian Supreme Command has taken over the control of the city.

BLOCKADE OF HUNGARY TO BE RAISED.

RUMANIAN TROOPS TO REMAIN IN BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 7.

PARIS.—On the suggestion of General Hoover, the Supreme Council has decided to raise the blockade of Hungary conditionally upon the good behaviour of the new Hungarian Government. The request of the Budapest Government that each great ally should send a regiment to Budapest has been refused. The Hungarian Government has been informed that the Rumanian troops will remain where they are until Hungary complies with the terms of the armistice.

RESSIAN BLOCKADE NOT DECLARED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., August 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that no blockade had been declared or was being exercised against Russia.

BRITISH TROOPS ON WAY TO BUDAPEST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 7.

BERLIN.—A telegram from Vienna says the British troops are on the way to Budapest from Fiume.

INTER-ALLIED MILITARY MISSION TO BUDAPEST.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 7.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has decided that an inter-allied military mission consisting of Generals shall be despatched immediately to Budapest accompanied by an escort not exceeding one company for each power.

CAPTURE OF TALVUISKI.

COMBINED FORCES' SUCCESSFUL RAID.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., August 7.

A communique from General Maynard reports that a successful raid was carried out on 2nd August, by the combined forces of land, sea and air with a view to surprising the enemy's flotilla on the Lake Onega and capturing the port of Talvuiski, forty miles southeast of Medvyejyagora. Two enemy steamers armed with three-inch guns were captured in good condition and a third was run ashore. Talvuiski was captured and twenty prisoners.

RESTORATION OF KIOACHAO TO CHINA.

JAPAN FAITHFUL TO HER PLEDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 7.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—The Foreign Minister, Uchida, in a statement, declares that Japan, faithful to her pledge to China in 1915, is willing to restore the whole of Kiaochao territory to China immediately Japan ratifies treaty of Versailles. Furthermore, Japan includes any rights affecting the territorial sovereignty of China in the province of Shantung.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

MODERATE MEMORANDUM.

SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 7.

The memorandum of the Moderate delegation to the Joint Committee generally supports the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme but suggests modifications. It states that the signatories have not encountered any alternative to diarchy which fulfils the terms of the announcement of the 20th August. If the modifications recommended by the Government of India or a part of them were carried out the scheme would be rendered unacceptable and almost unworkable. The memorandum declares that the position of a minister responsible to the Legislature is disadvantageous compared with the position of an executive councillor.

It prefers a joint purse to a divided purse and urges that the power of the legislature over budget should be more complete than the Bill provides and that the proposed right of legislature to appeal to the Government of India against the certificate of a Governor that a bill deals with a reserved subject should not be abandoned.

The memorandum also urges adherence to the original intention that the list of transferred and reserved subjects should be revised after five years. Industries and education should be wholly transferred at the start. An element of responsibility should be introduced in the central government by placing some of the departments under a minister amenable to the control of the legislature. The Government of India should no longer be required to refer the tariff proposals to the Secretary of State for previous sanction and when the government and the legislature are agreed on the matter the Secretary of State should, as a rule, refrain from refusing his sanction. The presidents of the legislatures should be elected members not the Governors.

HONOURS FOR WAR SERVICES

EARLDOM TO BEATTY AND HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. noon, Aug. 7.

The following honours have been conferred for war services:—

Earldoms.—Admiral Beatty Field-Marshal Haig.

Viscountcy.—Field-Marshal Allenby.

Baronies.—Field-Marshal Plumer, Generals Rawlinson, Byng and Horne.

Baronetcies.—Admiral Hadden, Vice-Admiral Keyes, Rear-Admiral De Robeck, Commander Tyrrwhit, Field-Marshal Wilson, Generals William Robertson, Birdwood, and Trenchard.

G. C. B.—General Maurice Hankey.

PROPOSED PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO THE COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. noon, Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons, to-day, the Speaker read a message from H. M. the King, which the Premier handed to him stating that His Majesty, taking into consideration the eminent war services of the commanders of the sea, land and air forces and desiring in recognition thereof, to confer upon them some signal mark of his favour recommended the House to enable him to make the following grants:

Admiral Beatty, a hundred thousand sterling, Viscount Jellicoe fifty thousand, Madden Sturdee, Keyes, DeRobeck, and Tyrwhitt each ten thousand, Field-Marshal Haig a hundred thousand, Marshals French and Allenby, each fifty thousand, Marshal Plumer, Generals Rawlinson, Byng, and Horne, each thirty thousand, Sir Maurice Hankey, twenty-five thousand, Sir Henry Wilson, Sir William Robertson, and General Trenchard, each ten thousand. The message was unanimously referred to the Committee of Supply.

DANGEROUS LOITERERS NEAR M. CLEMENCEAU'S PLACE.

FOUND TO POSSESS REVOLVERS AND DAGGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 7.

PARIS.—Two loiterers near M. Clemenceau's house were arrested and found to possess two loaded revolvers and a dagger. They attempted to bribe the police.

THE "MAHARASHTRA" WARNED!

ALLEGED "OFFENSIVE" ARTICLES ON THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Aug. 7.

Under the Press Act, the C. P. Government gave a last warning to the local paper, the "Maharashtra", for an article entitled "Hail, Martial Law." It is stated in the warning that the article in question purports to be criticism on the conviction and sentence of certain persons in the Punjab for conspiring to create disturbances, but its tenour is an attempt to show that the convicted persons were prosecuted, convicted and sentenced, not because they engineered the disturbances in the Punjab, but because they conducted constitutional agitation against the Rowlatt Bill. It is further suggested that the case against the accused, and especially against Lala Harkishan Lal, was the result of a plot by European non-officials and officials in the Punjab, to bring them into trouble because they were trying to organise Indian industrial and commercial concerns to compete with European-owned concerns. The warning further states that policy of the paper has been to slur over the very serious disturbances which occurred in the Punjab and to attempt to make out that the persons against whom the prosecutions were filed, had done nothing more than agitate constitutionally for the repealing of the objectionable legislation. The editor must clearly understand that the writing of inflamatory articles of this kind during times of excitement must not continue.

The "Maharashtra" to-day commenting upon this warning thanks the local Government for not taking action at once, but says that the view which it took of the Lahore Conspiracy case, is the view expressed by the entire Indian press and public opinion.

FIROZABAD COLLISION CASE.

ASSISTANT STATION MASTER AND SIGNALMAN SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AGRA, Aug. 7.

Mr. D. C. Plowden, I.C.S., the Joint Magistrate, Agra delivered judgment in the Firozabad collision case. After giving a very comprehensive history of the case he said:—"This case has shown that the most perfect system will not work with poor material, and I think the Railway Company should, in the interests of public safety, consider whether cannot raise the pay and lessen the hours of work of its employees. Evidence has been put to show that three times within the last few months trains have run over inter-locked points and broken them. This presumably means that signals are constantly being disregarded. Before passing judgment I must add that directly the assistant station master saw the goods train go out, he took every possible step to stop the train. The signals were raised and lowered in quick succession and a great deal of noise made on the platform, which was probably heard in the train. The guard also appears to have put the lamps to danger, but an engine driver, who could go on with the wrong token was not likely to take any notice of any steps that were taken to stop the train.

I find the assistant stationmaster guilty of causing the death of passengers in the No. 7 Up by doing a negligent act, not amounting to culpable homicide, in not ordering the cross jamadar to set the points for the reception of the No. 7 Up, although he had given the Stationmaster, Mukhanpur, permission to take out the token, and also negligently allowing the control key and token out of his possession; and I sentence him to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 304 (a) of the Indian Penal Code.

I also find him guilty of endangering the safety of passengers by disobeying the general rules made under the Railway Act 9 of 1890, i.e., by negligently allowing the control key and the token out of his possession and I sentence him to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 101 of the above Act."

SIGNALMAN FOUND GUILTY.

Signalman, Sheo Pershad, was found guilty of causing the death of passengers on No. 7 Up by doing a negligent act, not amounting to culpable homicide, by giving a wrong token to the driver of the goods train and he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 304 (a) of the Indian Penal Code. He was sentenced to a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment under the section of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 for not examining the token. Sentences of both men are to run consecutively. The counsel for the assistant stationmaster immediately proceeded to the District Judge's Court to apply for the prisoner's release on bail, pending the hearing of his appeal.

ADJOURNMENT OF LAHORE TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 7.

On the Special Tribunal re-assembling today, it was informed that Mr. Brasher, President, was ill and would not be able to attend the Court. The tribunal was therefore adjourned.

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

BAREJADI WIVE CUTTING CASE.

MR. BINNING'S ARGUMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 6.

The following is the charge sheet in the Barejadi Station Telegraph Wire Cutting case:—

We charge you as follows:—

(1) That on and after April 11th 1919, at the Barejadi Railway station you all conspired together to prevent a special troop train from running to Ahmedabad; (2) that in the course of this conspiracy you accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9 instigated accused 4, 6, 7, 8 to remove rails from the railway line near the Kanoj railway station and thereby or through that you were likely to cause the death of the occupants of the train; (3) that you instigated accused Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 to cut the telegraph wires north to south of the Barejadi railway station; (4) that you accused Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 cut the wires as aforesaid; (5) that you Chhotalal Uttam accused No. 3, police Patel of the village of Nadej bound under Section 215 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to give information of such offences illegally omitted to do so; (6) that you thereby all committed offences under Sections 121, 121-A of the I. P. C., (7) that you accused Nos. 2, 3 and 9 also committed an offence under Sections 302 and 115 of the I. P. C. and Section 126 of the Railway Act, read with Section 115 of the I. P. C., (8) that you committed an offence under Section 25 of the Indian Telegraph Act read with Section 109 of the I. P. C., (9) that you accused Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 also committed an offence under Section 25 of the Indian Telegraph Act; and (10) that you accused No. 3 Chhotalal also committed offence under Sections 118 and 119 of the I. P. C.

MR. BINNING'S ADDRESS.

The following is Mr. Binning's address in the case:—

Ex. 180 notice fixed on the Katcheri's gate was about the Rowlatt Bills. I submit that Viramgaum was in the same state as Ahmedabad was on the morning of 12th April, 1919. The running of trains from Ahmedabad to Viramgam must have carried the news of the murder of Sergt. Fraser. As regards the charges under Sections 121, 121-A I don't want to say much because the arguments advanced by the defence to the effect that the said charges cannot stand are quite ridiculous. It is easy for these gallant pleaders for defence to jeer at the police and especially Mr. Motichandra, the responsible officer, who, they, say, ran away like a coward. The reasonable conjecture would be that he would have been murdered in the place of Mr. Madhavlal if he was there.

The arguments of Mr. M. V. Kothari that the mob murdered Madhavlal simply because he gave orders to fire—which he was fully entitled to do—for preserving peace are quite natural. It is quite wrong to think that the meetings had nothing to do with the riots. Who was the agitator of the riot? Mr. Motichandra had not made any or take any part in the investigation of cases. Indeed, he was under Mr. Tricumlal who in his turn was under Khan Sahab Rasulkhan who worked under Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., Deputy. I. G. of Police. Under the Defense of India Act there cannot be any complaint or sanction for the same as required by Section 196, C. P. C.

Mr. Velinker Commissioner: Is Exhibit 179 quite sufficient as a complaint and a sanction under Section 196, C. P. C.?

Mr. Binning: Yes. There is an order from Government to your Honours for trying the said offences. You may look upon the said order as a complaint and sanction both combined.

Mr. Binning added that the Tribunal was vested with much more powers than a Sessions Court.

THE "IDGA" AFFAIR.

"In the dispute about the "Idga" affair in June, 1918, many of the Mahomedans who took part in it were "Kasbatis" and they belonged to both the parties. The allegations made by the defence that the ill-feeling between the two parties—one of Dadamian and the other of Nathamian—induced the police to foist up a false case against any of the accused would be going too far. The "Gazette" showing the election of Dadamian and Nathamian both as municipal councillors was put into the Court for its cognizance as a piece of public document, but the President objected saying the Court could not take judicial notice of the same as it was a new piece of evidence after the prosecution was over and that it was not legally proved by the prosecution.

"The evidence of Mr. M. A. Munshi as a defence witness for accused No. 7 does not go to show that hot words passed between the parties concerned at the "Idga" incident. Dadamian cannot be called a leader or a man of high influence in the Mahomedan community like the Molvi Saheb as he is not a spiritual head of the Mahomedan community. The Viramgaum case cannot be treated like an ordinary case of 3 or 4 accused. Your Honours would look at the evidence of Mr. Tricumlal who made an investigation in this case. As regards the identification of the accused by various witnesses "Panchanamas" can speak for themselves. Tricumlal's presence in the Sabarmati Jail during investigation was quite justified. Your Honours would appreciate the evidence of the defence about the connection of Motichandra with Bai Visoo. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 11, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38 and 39 are charged with murder. There is an enormous quantity of evidence against accused Mahok No 1. He was the ringleader of the mob. His conduct in the court was not satisfactory and he has been completely identified. It is a waste of time to say any more about his guilt. As regards accused No. 5, Hasan Goods Exhibits 124, 127 say that he was pouring kerosine on Mr. Madhavlal. The alleged motive of the conduct of accused No. 5 towards Inspector Tricumlal is not reliable. Accused No. 5 tries to prove an *alibi* through his two defence witnesses. The case against No. 5 is abetment of waging war and the evidence against him is sufficient about the murder."

Mr. Binning continuing argued also the case against accused Nos. 6, 11, 31, 32, 33, 37 and 38.

INDIAN PRESS IN DANGER.

APPEAL TO BRITAIN.

We are asked to publish the following:—

At an emergency meeting of the Council of the Press Association of India held on 31st July, the following urgent resolutions were passed:—

1. That in furtherance of the cablegram sent by this Association on the 1st July to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and others regarding the present situation of the Indian Press and the sore sufferings inflicted on it by the rigorous administration of the Press Act by the executive authorities in India, this Council authorised its President, Mr. B. G. Horniman, now in England to place before the authorities and the public there the case for the repeal of the Press Act and for the rendering of justice to the Indian Press, as well as to the business of printing and publishing in India in collaboration wherever possible with other members of the Association now in England.

2. That the Council of the Press Association also deputes Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, a member of the Executive Council of this Association, to cooperate with Mr. B. G. Horniman in the said work and authorises them to cause the preliminary memorandum, as well as the subsequent memoranda hereafter to be sent, placed before the authorities, as well as the Parliament and the public of the United Kingdom.

3. That a committee consisting of Messrs. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, M. K. Gandhi, S. A. Brelvi and Manilal C. Modi, be appointed to prepare the supplementary memoranda to be sent later on.

4. That the Council of the Press Association place on record their grateful appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Mr. B. G. Horniman (President of this Association ever since its establishment) to the Press in India in particular and to the country in general and while reposing unabated confidence in him, condemn the most arbitrary and high-handed action taken by Government in deporting him from India without trial and strongly urge that the order of his deportation be revoked without delay.

LATEST CABLE.

"PEACE NEGOTIATIONS" IN AUGUST 1917.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth referring to alleged "peace negotiations" in August 1917 stated that after the Pope's peace proposals Count De Salis, British Minister at the Vatican was instructed to acquaint Cardinal Gasparri that the Government could not reply as it was hopeless to attempt to bring belligerents into agreement until the Central Powers had given some indication of their war objects. Cardinal Gasparri replied narrowing the issue to Belgium and emphasising the Reichstag resolution opposing annexations. Count De Salis observed that the decision did not rest with the Reichstag. Cardinal Gasparri wished to pursue the matter and telegraphed to the German Government for an official declaration relative to Belgium. Count De Salis said that Belgium was only one of many issues. Before receiving Count De Salis' report the British Government considered that it would be undesirable to be drawn into a piecemeal discussion and that if the Central Powers wished to negotiate they should state their terms in full. Count De Salis was therefore, instructed not to intervene in any way in the negotiations between the Vatican and Germany. The matter then dropped.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd received the Rani Saheba of Aundh at Government House on Wednesday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were present at the Divisional Sports at Wanowrie on Wednesday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended a performance by the Poona A.-D.-C., at the Gymkhana on Wednesday evening.

TRIPLICATION OF TANSA MAIN.

WATER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

CONSIDERATION IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, yesterday, when the President said members would be pleased to hear that the Government of India had sanctioned the Government of Bombay lending Rs. 31 lakhs to the Municipal Corporation for the Mahim Improvement Scheme on the same conditions as asked for by the Corporation, namely, 5½ per cent.

Mr. A. E. Fazla moved that the following two propositions standing in his name be referred to a Committee for consideration and report:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the serious fire which broke out on the 23rd June, 1919, in the godown of the City Improvement Trust chawl at New Chinch Bunder Road in which a large quantity of chloride of potash is reported to have been stored, and he be requested to report whether the storage of chloride of potash is subject to Municipal license under Section 394 of the Municipal Act, and, if so, whether a license was granted by the Municipality for the storage of chloride of potash in the godown mentioned above, and, if so, why the license was granted when the godown was in a residential building."

"That the Commissioner be requested to report, whether it is desirable to make an invariable rule for the guidance of the License Department to the effect that no license should be granted for the storage of easily inflammable articles in the godowns situated under dwelling houses and in such godowns as are not separated from dwelling houses by an open space of at least 5 feet, and, if so, to frame such a rule specifying therein the names of the articles which should be subjected to the rule and to favour the Corporation with a copy of the rule framed by him."

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala seconded the motion, which was carried.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

The Commissioner, in a letter, dated the 3rd July, said:—

"I have the honour to state that the work of the present Assistant Engineer of the Water Department has considerably increased during the last five years and it has now become practically impossible for one Assistant Engineer to undertake efficiently the supervision needed. In addition to the routine work which occupies several hours a day much of the time of Assistant Engineer is spent in attending the following major works which are under construction this year:—

(1) Ghatkopar Reservoir Foundations, Rs. 1,00,700; (2) Laying service mains in the north of the Island, etc., Rs. 2,29,700; (3) Laying 24in. Frere Road mains, etc., Rs. 2,50,000; (4) Concrete Roofing Malabar Hill, etc., Rs. 1,03,000; (5) Tulsi Filters, etc., Rs. 4,27,000; (6) Powai Filters, etc., Rs. 3,52,000; (7) Improving Watersupply to Cumballa Hill, Rs. 35,000. Total Rs. 14,97,400.

In addition to these there are a number of small works on which orders have continually to be passed, and instructions given to the surveyors and draftsmen in connection with the estimates and designs of proposed works. Besides these works of construction, there is a large amount of supervision and instruction required in connection with the maintenance of lands, dams, aqueducts, pipe lines, embankments, bridges, etc., valued at about Rs. 460 lakhs, between Bombay and Tansa. In the above circumstances, I ask the Corporation to agree to the creation of an additional appointment of Assistant Engineer with effect from 1st October, 1919, on Rs. 500—50—700 with a free 1st class Railway season ticket for travelling between Bombay and Kalyan and Rs. 50 C. A. per month to cover all halting allowances, mileage, etc., allowances between Bombay and the north end of No. 6 Syphon. The duties of the new Assistant Engineer will be almost wholly confined to the districts outside Bombay. As the two Assistant Engineers will spend about half of their time on maintenance and half on capital works, a sum equal to the pay and allowances of the junior assistant will be charged to Loan Works, but both the appointments will be brought on the permanent schedule of the Water Department. From October next to the end of the current official year, the salary of the new Assistant, if appointed, however, will be apportioned between capital and revenue in equal proportions."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be forwarded to the Standing Committee with an intimation that on their recommendation the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the creation of the post.

Dr. Dadachanji said they were going in for a reorganisation of other Municipal Departments and it was surprising they had hitherto done nothing in connection with the Water Department, which was one of the most important of Municipal Departments. He hoped the Corporation would not grudge the creation of this post, which was urgently required.

The proposition was carried.

WATER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Corporation considered the thirteenth report of the Water Supply Committee of the Corporation regarding the programme of water works proposed to be carried out during the next ten years and the policy to be adopted in regard to the supply of water to the city in future. The Committee, in the course of the report, stated:—

In his note, dated the 26th March, 1919 (received with the Commissioner's letter No. E.W.A. 235, dated the 7th April, 1919), the Hydraulic Engineer states that the following works have already been approved by the Corporation:—

(1) Construction of Ghatkoper Reservoir excluding cost of land and excavation for foundations, Rs. 11,80,000; (2) Protection of Tansa Catchment Area, Rs. 4,00,000; (3) Protection of Vehar Catchment Area, Rs. 1,50,000; (4) Construction of Mechanical Filters at Vehar, Rs. 10,10,000; (5) Construction of Service Reservoir at Sion, Rs. 3,70,000. Total Rs. 31,10,000.

In addition to the above the Hydraulic Engineer considers that the following works will need to be completed:—

(6) Increasing the storage of Malabar Hill Reservoir by 7 million gallons, Rs. 3,60,000; (7) Replacement of 76 miles of small service mains by larger pipes at, say, Rs. 15,000 per mile, Rs. 11,40,000; (8) Situation of 4,500 under-ground hydrants for stand-post hydrants, Rs. 5,40,000; (9) Provision for additional distributing mains in Bombay, say, Rs. 5,00,000. Total Rs. 25,40,000.

After careful consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that in addition to the first 5 items already approved Nos. 6 and 7 be also approved and the Commissioner be authorized to arrange for carrying them out as detailed above. As regards item No. 4 it should be understood that the work should not be taken in hand until results are obtained from the Mechanical Filters now being installed for filtering the Tulsi and Powai Lake waters. As to item No. 8 the Corporation are perhaps aware that a number of under-ground hydrants have already been converted into stand-post hydrants and the Committee are of opinion that that policy should be continued. The Commissioner placed before the Committee a supplementary Note by the Hydraulic Engineer showing the necessity for starting works for providing additional supply of water, which is appended to this report. In this Note three important points are made: (a) In the Hydraulic Engineer's proposals of 1911 for increasing the water supply to Bombay he stated that the water then used for Municipal and trade purposes was 8,200,000 gallons per day and the provision made for these purposes for the ensuing 25 years was 11,700,000 gallons per day. The water used for the above purposes to-day is already 16,000,000 gallons per day. (b) If two consecutive failures of the monsoon should occur before the water supply is again increased it would be absolutely necessary to stop all water supply for trade purposes entirely. (c) In 1911 it was considered that a daily allowance of 25 gallons per head for chawl population was necessary for domestic purposes. Experience has shown that this estimated allowance errs on the side of insufficiency and that a provision of at least 30 gallons per head should be made in future. It will be remembered that the Corporation sanctioned the work of making a contoured survey of the country through which the future Tansa conduit might possibly have to pass. The survey is now half completed and when finished will give data from which comparisons of various types of conduits can be made and their advantages examined. But whatever type of conduit may be constructed and whatever route may be selected to be followed there is one feature which will be common to every proposal put forward for consideration. This feature common to all schemes, lies in the fact that the Bassein Creek must be crossed at Kasheli and that the new line of pipe must follow the existing line of pipes over the 12 miles of flat country adjoining the Creek, and be laid alongside them. The present embankments, cuttings and bridges, etc., are insufficient to accommodate the new line of pipes, and will require widening throughout. After widening, it will be necessary to let the earthwork in the embankments consolidate for at least one monsoon, before the new pipe can be laid thereon. These works will take not less than two years and if it is considered desirable that steps should be taken so as to have an increased water supply available in Bombay within 7 years from now, approval should be given to prepare the line of route over the 12 miles abovementioned, viz., from Pogaon to Pokram by widening the embankment, etc., and widening and strengthening the bridges at Kasheli. The estimated cost of these works is Rs. 12 lakhs and will take two or three years to complete.

TRIPLICATION OF TANSA MAIN.

After careful consideration of the question the Committee beg to recommend that in view of the proposed triplication of the Tansa Main all these works be sanctioned, as they are assured that this would effect a considerable saving of time and would in no way affect the Corporation's discretion to decide on other important points that might arise in connection with the question of the triplication of the Tansa Main.

In his letter No. E.W. 237/A, dated the 22nd April, 1919, the Commissioner states that it is most desirable that the Corporation should arrive at an early decision on the following three important points:—

(i) Whether the Municipality should undertake liability to supply water under a definite pressure, and what the guaranteed pressure should be;

(ii) whether, if the guaranteed pressure is less than is sufficient to supply water above 40 feet, the heights of buildings in the parts of Bombay which are not yet fully developed should be restricted or not; and

(iii) whether Tansa water is ultimately to be filtered.

The Committee have considered these points carefully and are of opinion that the future policy of the Corporation should be to aim at supplying water to all houses up to a height of 70 feet, and that all water brought into the City now and to be brought in future from Tansa should be filtered. As regards the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to make it obligatory on the Corporation to supply water under a definite pressure the Committee have postponed the consideration of the question till more particulars are available on the subject.

Mr. J. A. Wadia moved that the report be approved and adopted. He hoped the recommendations of the Committee, which had carefully gone into the subject, would commend themselves to their acceptance. The need of bringing water into the city in a larger quantity was urgent. The report showed that the works, when completed, would cost something like a crore and thirty-three lakhs. At present they were going to take in hand small works costing about twelve lakhs.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition.

DR. DADACHANJI'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved an amendment approving and adopting the report so far as it concerned the first seven items mentioned in the Commissioner's letter. As regarded the other items the amendment proposed that joint opinion of two well-known experts be taken and that if possible they should be called here to see things on the spot and advise the Corporation.

Mr. P. W. Monie, the Commissioner, said it was at present proposed that when the survey which was now being taken, was completed, expert advice would be taken as to the best manner of bringing water into the city.

Mr. H. P. Mody enquired whether the Corporation had already sanctioned the triplication of the Tansa Main.

The President said that so far as the Committee's report was concerned the acceptance of it would commit the Corporation to the triplication of the Tansa Main, though the manner in which that triplication was to be done would be decided after experts were consulted.

Mr. Mody said he was not opposed to a triplication of the Main. But he was astounded at the procedure adopted in the matter. The question whether or not they should have the triplication should first have been clearly brought before the Corporation and thoroughly discussed instead of the Committee disposing of it in a paragraph of about half a dozen lines and asking the Corporation to commit itself to the triplication. He moved as an amendment that the report be accepted with the exception of the items connected with the triplication of the Main.

Mr. N. M. Joshi seconded the amendment.

The Corporation adjourned at this stage.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the article in your valuable paper of the 1st instant, I notice that the Health Department for the City of Bombay have installed at the Sukiaji Street Health Camp a steam spraying installation in connection with the equipax disinfector by which the throats, nasal and air passages will be disinfected, and requests that the public would take advantage of the above, but what is unfortunate is that the apparatus does not appear to have been tried and yet the public are requested to take advantage of it. Now in justice to the public and with a positive assurance to relieve suffering humanity and lessen the mortality by pneumonia, I beg to offer the use of an apparatus (which has been tried for nearly a year now with wonderful results) called the Sterling Electric Ozone Inhaler which when worked with the high frequency generator gives off a constant volume of Ozone which purifies the surrounding atmosphere. Ozone is strongly antiseptic and quickly destroys bacteria. Influenza as it is commonly called is infectious and is often quite general in effect and therefore particularly amenable to this treatment. With the Sterling Electric Ozone Inhaler, the most potent disease-destroying, health-giving element of nature may be applied locally and directly to the affected area with an assurance of prompt relief. In pneumonia especially the vapours and ozone penetrate into the smallest air tubes carrying a soothing, healing and easing effect reducing congestion and inflammation and increasing vitality. The chance for exhaustion and over-taxed heart action is greatly reduced and recovery is correspondingly rapid.

It acts like a magical charm and the cost of this great wonder-worker cannot be compared with the benefits that will result.

If the authorities wish to try this Sterling Electric Ozone Inhaler I shall be very pleased to give it to them, and if found satisfactory then it is nothing but proper that they make arrangements to open centres for the free use of ozone inhalation. A trial costs nothing, and it would be a great pity to discard it because the suggestion has fallen from a non-medical man.—Yours, etc.,

J. MATHEW PEREIRA.

Mazagon, Aug. 4.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE AT POONA.

The Hony. General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Students' Conference writes to us:—

All the members of the Muslim community of the Presidency are invited to participate in the educational deliberations of the Presidency Muslim Students' Conference at the second session of the above conference to be held on the 17th and 18th instant in Poona.

An occasion like this when the Muslim students meet together from different parts of the Presidency to deliberate over the real difficulties in the actual path of their progress, and to investigate the means to overcome them successfully is not without its due importance.

It is, therefore, earnestly expected from the Muslim public at large that they will respond in good numbers, to the call of the student-community by attending the said Conference.

A TENTATIVE SCHEME FOR EXTENSIVE HOUSING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ever since his Excellency the Governor has landed on these shores, he has evinced great interest in the housing problem of this City. That there is house famine in Bombay is an acknowledged fact. That deficent housing is mainly responsible for frequent epidemics is the verdict of medical men. And that the only solutions, according to most thoughtful men amongst us are:—

(1) To extend the Rent Acts, and

(2) To build extensively.

Here is a tentative scheme:—

1) The Government should acquire vacant lands in the vicinity of the city.

(2) That it should lease the same to Co-operative and non-commercial Building Societies at a reasonable rental.

(3) That Government should erect houses for its lower paid staff out of the pension amounts already accumulated, and all the time deducted from their salary.

(4) That the Railways and Port Trust be called upon to build for their staff out of the Provident Funds already collected, and all the time growing.

(5) That the Assurance Companies be authorised to invest the full amount of their securities, hitherto lodged with the Comptroller, for buildings for the use of their Policy Holders.

(6) That the Mill Owners be also required to build for their workmen.

(7) That Government may have certified Surveyors for the inspection of all such buildings.

It is the earnest hope and prayer of all the Bombay tenants, and they form no less than 95 per cent. of the City's population, that his Excellency be pleased to prolong the Rent Acts and to initiate a practical scheme of house building at an early date.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay August, 6th.

"POSITION OF INDIANS — WITHIN THE EMPIRE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a British admirer of Mr. C. F. Andrews I wonder if he would greatly object to my opinion that such deep pessimism is no help to our Indian friends during this period of their Country's awakening.

Anyone reading his review of racial antagonism would begin to feel that Sir Sankaran Nair and other Indian gentlemen had gone on an errand predestined to be fruitless; and that Indians in India, so far from evolving a social and political freedom, were shortly to become involved in a bloody conflict even for the right to breathe the breath of life!

The gross mishandling of the Press Act and other Statutes used detrimentally have made things bad enough in India, God knows; but I have more faith in the British Democracy than to imagine even the remotest probability of a racial conflict throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations. To entertain such a notion is nothing short of sheer pessimism.

I know the shipping quarter back streets of London, Cardiff and Liverpool. Those back alleys are not England. And if among their hives of degenerate denizens a riot occurs between seamen of various races, surely we are not to take such faction fights as a criterion of racial feeling throughout Great Britain?

And what in the name of justice has racial rioting in America to do with the people of England. Are the people of England to be held responsible for American unenlightenment? Or for Japanese duplicity either, come to that.

The British Democracy has its duty to do by its sister people of India; and that will offer a full programme for a few years to come.

With every respect to Mr. Andrews I would put it to him that such deeply pessimistic prophecies are out of place at a time when the brightest of Indian intelligentsia are awakening the people of Great Britain.—Yours, etc.,

FREDERICK A. KEMP.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO COMBINE?

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

An informal private conference will meet on Sunday next, the 10th instant, at the residence of Dr. Subramaniam with a view to consider if it is possible to compose the differences of all parties of Indians and the Press as a united body, in their political views before the Joint Committee.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The plague statement for the whole of India for the week ending 26th July states there were 434 deaths, against 601 seizures. The provincial figures are:—Bombay Presidency and Sind 100 deaths, Madras 49, Bengal Presidency 2, Punjab 10, Burma 111, Central Provinces 22, and Mysore 117.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The next meeting of the Legislative Council, Bombay, will be held on Wednesday the 17th September in the Council Hall, Poona.

AMRITSAR CONSPIRACY CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST PROPRIETOR OF "WAQT."

OBJECTION AGAINST PERSONNEL OF TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

The Special Tribunal reassembled to-day at Lawrence Hall, Mr. Hancock Prenter who had been ill for the last few days being present when the hearing began of the supplementary Amritsar Conspiracy case in which Brij Gopi Nath, Durga Das and Abdul Majid, stand charged with offences under Sections 121, 121A, 124A, 120B and 109, I. P. C., for conspiring to wage war, abetting of war and waging war against the King, conspiring to utter sedition, abetting utterance of sedition and uttering and publishing sedition with intent to excite disaffection towards and to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India.

Two of the accused, Brij Gopi Nath and Durga Das, were present at the Court, Abdul Majid being absent. Sardar Mehtab Singh, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Messrs. Ganpat Rai, Bar.-at-Law, Hakumat Rai and Jagannath, vakils, defended the accused. Mr. Bowring, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., filed the complaint order of the Local Government.

Sardar Mehtab Singh in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the accused were members of a conspiracy which existed in Amritsar during March and April, 1919, to overawe the Government, and thereby secure repeal of the Rowlatt Act. Accused Durga Das was founder and proprietor of the newspaper "Waqt." He contributed inflammatory and seditious articles to that newspaper and accused Brij Gopi Nath contributed two inflammatory and seditious poems in that paper. Both the accused attended the secret meetings held at Dr. Kitchlew's house to further the object of the conspiracy. Accused Durga Das had also gone to Patti, and there he delivered seditious lectures. Brij Gopi Nath was employed as a post clerk in the National Bank of India, Amritsar, and at the time of burning of the bank and the murder of Messrs. Stewart and Scott he encouraged and took active part, in the burning and murder. Both the accused attended the meeting at Jalanwalla Bagh on the 13th April and addressed the gathering.

Evidence was then recorded of prosecution witnesses. Hansraj, the approver, in the main Amritsar Conspiracy case, was the first prosecution witness. He gave evidence at length narrating the political events at Amritsar during March and April, 1919, and about the activities of the accused. When Hansraj was giving evidence Mr. Ganpat Rai, Bar.-at-Law, raised an objection as to the personnel of the Tribunal saying that Mr. Brasher had already been a member of the Martial Law Commission that tried the Amritsar Conspiracy case and had already found the conspiracy proved. Messrs. Prenter and Harris had also the approver before them in another case, and he therefore submitted that the accused could not expect an impartial trial before such a Tribunal. Mr. Brasher, the President of the Tribunal, said that the counsel should apply to the Local Government for a new Tribunal and in the meanwhile the case should go on. The case then continued and a telegram was sent to the Punjab Government at Simla by the defence counsel praying for a new Tribunal and that the proceedings should be stayed. After examination of some more witnesses the Tribunal rose for the day.

The Hon. Mr. L. Davidson has been appointed Vice-President of the Madras Legislative Council.

THE COMMISSION TO THE PUNJAB.

NECESSITY TO COVER O'DWYER REGIME.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Buardian" writes:—

Mr. Montagu, I learn, is sending out a small commission to inquire into the recent disturbances in the Punjab. It will be remembered that, following the passing of the Rowlatt Anti-sedition Act in March, the opposition in Northern India took the form of a passive resistance movement, culminating in a day of fasting and humiliation on April 6th. The movement could not be kept passive, and grave riots occurred in a number of cities, especially Lahore and Amritsar. Since the middle of April the disturbed areas of the Punjab have been under martial law, and courts-martial have been imposing severe sentences week by week upon men convicted of complicity in the disturbances.

The personnel and the terms of reference for the Commission are not yet known, but the latter should unquestionably cover the administration of the Punjab under Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who retired from the headship of the province the other day. The Indian press and the testimony of the Indian delegation now in London for work connected with the Montagu Bill are unanimous as to the extremely serious condition of affairs in the Punjab and the necessity for immediate and comprehensive measures of pacification.

Punjab Relief Fund.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BOMBAY.

The following is the list of contributions to the Punjab Relief Fund from Bombay.

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.	7,000
Sir Dorab J. Tata	5,000
Messrs. Pragjee Soorjee & Co.	5,000
Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji	2,500
Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co.	2,500
Rai Bahadur Jumnalal Bachhraj	2,500
Mr. Jaswantrai of Messrs. Jaswantrai & Sons	2,500
Mr. Vithaldas Lilndhar	2,500
Mr. F. E. Dinshaw	2,500
Mr Mathradas Goculdas	2,500
Mr. Sanjidas Jesiram	2,500
Mr Narandas Purushottamdas Kapadia	2,000
Mr. M. S. Captain	2,000
Mr. Umar Sobani	2,000
Sir N. G. Chandavarkar	1,000
The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas	1,000
Mr. Jehangir B. Petit	1,000
Mr. M. R. Jayakar	1,000
Mr. H. J. Bhabha and Mr. J. H. Bhabha	1,000
Mr. J A Wadia	1,000
Mr Morarji Mulraj Khatau	1,000
Messrs. Kanji Dharamsey & Co	1,000
Mr. Sitaram K Poddar	1,000
Mr. Hansraj Pragjee	1,000
Mr. Chhotalal Chaturbji	501
Mr. Goculdas Damodar	501
Mr. V. S	501
Mr. Premchand Chhaganlal	501
Mr. Purushottam Govindji	501
Mr. W. T. Halai	501
The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh	500
Messrs. Mavji Govindji & Co.	500
Mr. Dharamsey J. Thacker	500
Mr. Fazulbhoy P. Laljee	500
Mr Gulabchand D. Javeri	500
Mr. Mavjee Govindjee	500
Mr. Naoroji Hormusji Belgaumwalla	500
Mr. Hatim B. Tyebji	500
Mr. Ramchandra c/o Messrs. Narsingdas Jodraj	500
Mr. Fulchand Matrumal	500
Mr. Bhukandas Govindji	500
Mr. Karandas Hargovind	500
Mr. Girjardas Jethabhai	500
A Sympathiser (P. R.)	500
Mr Kikhabhai Premchand Roychand	500
Mr. R. B. Boman Behram	500
Mr. V. P. Vaidya	250
A "Zoroastrian" (First instalment)	250
Mr. L. R Tairsee	200
Mr. Lala Salegram	200
Mr. J. N. Motivala and Mr B. N. Motivala	101
Mr. Cowasji Pherozshah	101
Mr. Valji Banji	101
Mr. Abdul Hussein Tarachand	101
Mr. Mathuradas Liladhar	101
A Sympathiser	101
Mr. V. Ramchordas	100
Mr. N. N. Saher	100
A Sympathiser	100
Mr. S. N. Gundar	100
Mr. H D. Nanavaty	100
Mr. B. B. Joshi	100
Mr. R. G Munsif	100
Mr. N. H. Patuck	100
Mr. Chhotabhai A. Vakil	100
Mr. K. M. Munshi	100
Mr. Bhagwandas Kallianji	100
Mrs. Meherbai N. N. Saher	50
Mr. J. K. Tarachand	41
Mr. Manishankar Devshankar Joshi	30
A poor friend	25
A Parsi Sympathiser	10
Total	66,769

As money is very urgently required, to meet the situation, intending subscribers to the Fund are requested to send their subscriptions to the Secretaries, the Punjab Relief Fund, 123, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay.

TRANSVAAL LEGISLATION.

RECEIVING ANXIOUS ATTENTION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The following letter has been received by Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas in reply to the telegram sent by him as the President of the Public Meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held on 24th July, under the auspices of the Gujarat Sabha to protest against the proposed South African Asiatics (Land and Trading) Amendment Act.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 25th July 1919, to the address of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the South Africa Asiatic (Land and Trading) Amendment Bill. I am to say that the matter is receiving the anxious attention of the Government of India."

MR. GANDHI'S COMING VISIT TO GODHRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Aug. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi will visit Godhra on Monday the 11th instant. A meeting of ladies is being arranged. Mahatma Gandhi will address the ladies on "Swadeshi."

Another Mass meeting will be held also for "Swadeshi." It is proposed that a meeting should also be arranged in connection with the Punjab affairs.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR LADY STUDENTS.

The Bombay Social Reform Association offers two scholarships of Rs. 15 per month, each for Lady students of the Grant Medical College, two of Rs. 10 per month each, for lady students of an Arts College and two of Rs. 6 per month each, for girls of A. V. St. VI or VII. Applications should be forwarded within a week to Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary, Servants of India Buildings, Girgaum, Bombay.

APPRECIATION OF CRADDOCK SCHEME!

BURMESE ELDERS' AMAZING ATTITUDE.

Y. M. B. A.'S DEPUTATION DISOWNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

On Tuesday, a meeting of Burmese Elders, called by invitation, was attended by nearly 400 Burmans from Rangoon and the districts, mainly pagoda trustees and "lugyis." Three resolutions were unanimously passed, recording the meeting's entire appreciation of the judgment in the Craddock Reform Scheme, disowning all sympathy and connection with the deputation sent to England by the Y. M. B. A., disclaiming any alliance with the Congress movement and expressing gratitude to Government for appointing Burmans to positions of trust in the service of the State. There was no disturbance of any sort, but persons on their way to attend the meeting were stopped and efforts were made by supporters of the young Burman party to persuade them to stay away. The houses of the conveners of the meeting were visited and the Hon. U. Po Tha, Chairman, asked a friend police offier, to escort him to the meeting, which he did.

DIVISION OF FEELING.

At an emergency meeting of the Young Burman group yesterday afternoon, a resolution was passed that the Hon. U. Po Tha and the Hon. U. Bo Too who spoke at the meeting, had forfeited the confidence of the people of Burma and were no longer fit to be members of the local and Imperial Legislative Council. The resolution was to be cabled to Mr. Montagu. The division of feeling between the Young Burmans and the Elders is growing.

CREWE COMMITTEE REPORT.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S DISAPPROVAL OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 6.

The President, Indian Association, has sent the following cable to the Secretary of State, Lord Sinha, and Mr. B. N. Basu:—

"Indian Association generally approves recommendations Report Crewe Committee, supports abolition India Council, creation post High Commissioner, disapproves Advisory Committee, favours constitution select committee House of Commons as proposed Joint Report, urges appointment one Indian as per manent Under-Secretary."

INDIAN WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, Secretary, Women's Indian Association, writes from Adyar:—

Consequent on the publication of Lord Southborough's evidence before the Joint Committee at work on the Indian Reform Bill in which he said that he thought it was more from the desire that women should be given encouragement in a general way than because they really desired votes for women that the witnesses who had come before him had spoken, a cablegram has been sent to the Chairman of the Joint Committee by the Women's Indian Association. It submits that His Lordship's conclusions were not true to the facts of the case, that its members and the witnesses who had spoken in favour of their claim were absolutely sincere, that they earnestly desired voting rights and that they strongly protested against disqualification on the grounds of sex only.

Two Bombay members of the Association are accompanying Sir Sankaren Nair to England to put the views of the Association and of the large women's protest meeting in Bombay, before the members of the Joint Committee and other influential people in London. These ladies are Mrs. H. A. Tata and Miss Mithan Tata, B.A., who have been secretary and assistant secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

EUROPEAN LADY SUES HER COOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

At the Police Court, yesterday, Aziz Begg was charged by Mrs. E. Ellis, a European lady of Sudder Street, with assault. It was alleged that the accused had been employed by the complainant as a cook for about two and a half years. He suddenly left her service and established a systematic boycott against her in the matter of getting servants. On the 26th July last he called at her house, demanded money, was rude to her, and struck her several blows on the forehead with clenched fist. After examining the complainant and doctor, the Magistrate framed a charge against the accused and adjourned the case.

PUNJAB JUSTICE.

It is a shame and a pity that the name of Justice has been tarnished in the Punjab. The fact that the Martial Law Tribunal rejected the very convincing and dispassionate statement of Lala Harkishen Lal that has already appeared in "Young India," is enough to make one blush with shame at the very name of Justice. For it was in the name of justice that Lala Harkishen Lal and his co-accused were charged and convicted. They were charged in order to vindicate Law and Justice. And in order to mete out stern justice, the learned members of the Tribunal had to term the Hon. Mian Mahomed Shafi and others as liars; they had to consider the defence evidence including naturally the statement of Lala Harkishen Lal himself as worthless. Mian Mahomed Shafi was appointed a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council just after his having, according to the finding of the court, perjured himself before the Martial Law Tribunal. Let us quote the words of the Tribunal itself in the matter:

"Mr. Shafi and the rais class generally are no doubt prominent professionally or socially, and a number of them are of course members of the Legislative Councils. It does not, however, follow that they are persons of influence in Lahore. On the contrary there is ample evidence of a convincing kind that the people of the city regard them as time-servers and title-hunters, and dislike them accordingly. It is clear, too, that other politicians look upon them as men who can be led, though they cannot lead. Thus in his speech of the 4th of February, as reported in the "Tribune" of the 7th, a passage which provoked loud and prolonged applause, Gokal Chand did not hesitate to tell even Mr. Shafi and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan that if they supported the Rowlatt Bills they would be regarded as enemies of their country and India would know the reason why. We do not propose to discuss Mr. Shafi's reasons for voting against the Bills, but we should not be surprised if threats of this kind were not wholly without the effect intended, and it may well be that such orders to toe the line had something to say to the complete unanimity on which Mr. Shafi dilated in his speech in Council."

And who is Lala Harkishen Lal? He is a Barrister and a rich man. Now we know that neither the possession of a degree nor of wealth necessarily implies honesty. But these two do endow a man with a certain status in society and they act at least as a check upon dishonesty, because the possession of these deters one from deceiving if only fos fear of losing one's reputation. Lala Harkishen Lal then was not a common criminal whose statement could be easily brushed aside. Were he an Englishman, his word would have been accepted as that of a gentleman. In Lala Harkishen Lal's case his credentials were of no consequence to the judges. His defence was 'worthless.'

Let us glance at this 'worthless defence'. Since 1913, "he has been taking little or no active part in the political movements of the province." Since 1917 "the accused had to defend claims against him for lakhs of rupees and up till the time of his deportation he has been busy attending to his cases." We suggest that such a person could hardly have time to engage in 'waging war against the King.' This statement of the accused was borne out by Mian Mahomed Shafi among others. To prove that his political views have always been moderate and against sedition and anarchy, Lala Harkishen Lal proposed to bring forward the evidence of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and other distinguished Indians. The court refused to have this evidence. The accused did not take any part in the agitation against the Rowlatt Act which is alleged to have commenced on the 4th February. There would have been nothing dishonourable if he had taken part in such agitation. But as the agitation has been deemed by the Tribunal to be at least reprehensible, if not criminal, it is worthy of note that Lala Harkishen Lal did not take any part in the agitation at all. He 'did not conspire with any of the accused or any other person inside or outside Lahore to hold' tumultuous meetings etc. He was "not one of the signatories to the notice convening the meetings of 4th February 1919, 9th March and 30th March, *nor did he attend any of these meetings.*" (The italics are ours) "With regard to the meeting of the 6th April this accused consented to his name being put on the notice convening the same," on his being assured that the "Deputy Commissioner had no objection to such meeting being held." But he had to be in Jammu on that date and so he could not attend the meeting. This was admitted by the prosecution. The accused "emphatically denies having gone to the bazaar on the evening of the 5th April, and having induced any of the shopkeepers to close their shops, on the next day, as alleged by the prosecution. He was, as a matter of fact, on his way to Jammu about the time alleged." On his return from Jammu he was busy with his own work and knew nothing of what had taken place in Lahore on the 9th and 10th. "Early on the 11th a Sub-Inspector of Police brought him a notice from the Deputy Commissioner by which this accused along with others was invited to meet him." From this time forward, as Lala Harkishen Lal shows, he was simply acting under the guidance, and practically as the agent, of the Deputy Commissioner. He and the others left no stone unturned to bring the *hartal* to a close, and the reward was his deportation and subsequently trial, conviction and a sentence of transportation with forfeiture. The statement bears the impress of truth about it. The facts set forth therein are capable of being conclusively disproved if they are not facts. It is submitted that it was preposterous for the judges to dismiss the statements with the contempt that it did. The cases of Babu Kalinath Roy, Lala Radhkrishna and Mr. Jagannath are the finger-posts showing the way justice has gone in the Punjab since the Martial Law proceedings. Every document coming from that Province has gone to show that the gravest injustice has been done by the so-called tribunals of justice. Rules of evidence have been set at naught. Reliable evidence has been ignored, and what might almost be called vindictive sentences have been pronounced. Lala Harkishen Lal's statement reads like the story not of a prosecution but of a persecution.

The public must have read with considerable relief the news that leave to appeal has been granted by the Privy Council in the very cases in which the Viceroy declined to suspend sentences of death. It is possible that the Privy Council may revise many of the judgments and may restore confidence, but in these cases the duty is obviously that of the Government of India. The Punjab Judgments do not involve intricate points of law. He who runs may read the long-drawn out tale of abortions of justice in the Punjab judgments. Indeed many of the judgments can be easily set aside either by His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Punjab or His Excellency the Viceroy. The Commission of inquiry may go into cases where the evidence is not clear, where issues involved are intricate, but in all the cases that have loomed large before the public, it is the Governmental action alone which can somewhat adequately meet the ends of justice. Many of the judgments are a political blunder and a political blunder can be set right only by political, that is Governmental action."—"Young India."

AN OPEN CHALLENGE.

"Young India" writes:—

These are times that try the patience of ordinary mortals. For over three months indignities on indignities are being heaped upon us here and abroad, here by the Martial Law regime and all that followed it, abroad by the treatment meted out to our countrymen, in spite of the liberal protestations of the statesmen of the Empire. And the greatest amongst us have not been able to keep patience. Dr. Tagore could not bear the oppression of a knighthood when he saw that he had to be the silent witness of the happenings in the country characterised by an undisguised spirit of vindictiveness. Sir Sankaran Nair felt that it was beyond himself to continue in office and thereby give his consent to the doings of the executive calculated to uproot the established principles of justice. And Mr. Andrews who has been wide awake throughout the interval has laid the country under gratitude with contributions to the Press bearing the stamp of a genuine Englishman's impatience with the doings of his own countrymen in India. The series of articles on the position of Indians within the Empire that he has now begun in the "Bombay Chronicle," promises to be the fullest expressing of a truly Christian soul's outcry against intolerable wrong.

But it is more. The first article which we reproduce elsewhere *in extenso* is in many respects an open challenge to H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner. It is well-known that some time ago his Highness while speaking at the Jubilee Dinner of the Colonial Institute said that the comradeship of India with the Dominions in the war had created an atmosphere which would prevent new Indian grievances and difficulties. And only a few days ago fresh from Versailles, Paris and London, he gave us "glowing accounts of the seats of honour that were accorded to the delegates representing India at the Peace Conference," and also gave us to understand, not without a degree of self-complacence, "that the equality of India with South Africa, Canada and other Dominions had been recognised at last." But Mr. Andrews asks, "Is the Maharajah aware that on the day he was making his impassioned speech about the growing recognition of India within the Empire, public meetings had to be held in different parts to protest against the new indignities that were being heaped upon Indians themselves *within the Empire?*" His Highness who must evidently have seen Mr. Botha, and General Smuts who has more than once promised to stand for the principles of humanity and justice, ought to break his silence and answer Mr. Andrews' challenge. Has he done anything to stop the course of that drastic legislation which denies a majority of the South African Indians even the bare rights of residence and of livelihood by trading?

Having thus offered a challenge to the Maharajah with regard to what he has said about equality with the Dominions, Mr. Andrews proceeds to deliver another in connection with his attitude as an Indian representative to the Peace Conference, when the question of racial equality was raised before the Conference and when it connived at Japan's spoliation of China and at its treatment of Korea as a conquered country. He pathetically narrates how the principle of racial equality was burked, how Shantung was decided to be transferred to Japan, how the right of self-determination of Korean people who are passively resisting cruel wrongs, was allowed by the Peace Conference to be ignored by Japan.

We do not profess to know what happened at the Peace Conference. We have not given that study to Imperial and International problems which Mr. Andrews has given to them. But we do come across opinions here and there—unbiassed opinions which give us a sufficient index of the situation.

As the "Modern Review," has pointed out the "Kobe Herald of Japan," a British-owned and British-edited daily, accuses the Japanese of "obliquity of vision," because "if they possessed the ability to see themselves as others see them, we should not be confronted with the anomaly of prominent Japanese clamouring in Europe for racial equality, while their own officials out here are compelled to confess that the Koreans have not been properly treated by any means." As regards the transfer of the province of Shantung from Germany to Japanese control, the following quotation from the "Phillipine Review" will not be inappropriate: "The province of Shantung is hers (China's) by right. If it was Germany's once upon a time, it has been through force. But the days of sheer imperialistic greed in the form of territorial ventures are past. The restoration of the coveted province to China would have been the logical sequence of the overthrow of German power there unless it is an established fact that China's conditions are such as would not warrant her control of the territory. But no such fact is discoverable to-day.

"What the civilised world to-day should interest itself in, is the manner it is contemplated Shantung province should be handled. It sounds very much like virtual substitution. The human interests in the country—the self-same things which make the ruins of Belgium immortal in the eyes of men—are deliberately set aside. It is forgotten that self-determination is the birthright of every people. And it is forgotten that Germany's materialism is written in the blood of the Human Race." These are words which ring clear and true and emphatically bear out Mr. Andrews in all that he says.

Rightly Mr. Andrews asks, "Where was India when these tragic scenes were being enacted at the Conference?" "Shepherded by the Secretary of State the representatives from India raised no voice of indignant protest on behalf of the helpless Koreans or the despoiled Chinese; or on behalf of the equality of all races within the new Parliament of Man. At least this may be said that if any protest was made, it did not reach the outside world: it did not show itself in act and deed." Participation in these proceedings was surely no dignified thing, as we as a nation have stood for the recognition of the rights of the weak, and of race equality, and as we have still to fight many a battle for removal of the racial bar against our countrymen in the Colonies."

Mr. Andrews' article should lead the Maharajah furiously to think and to come out with a word of explanation, if not of reply.

GRAIN CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR THE WEEK.

The Director of Civil Supplies has issued the following list showing below the maximum rates for Bombay City for the week beginning 6th August, 1919:

RICE

Whole Sale Price.

	Per bag of 168 lbs. Ex. Lock.	For sale in Bombay City incl. 3 as. distribution pylee for charge of Messrs. Curr. Ebm.	Rates per retailers for Bombay city.	No. of Maplis in bag of 168 lbs
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Rice				
Cargo (16 parts.)	10 14	9 11	9 9	0 6 3	32½
Big Mill Special	11 14	0 12	9 0	0 7 0	30½
Small Mill —	12 0	3 12	11 3	0 7 3	30
S. Q. —	12 4	9 12	15 9	0 7 3	
Europe No. 2 .	12 13	6 13	8 6	0 7 6	
Europe No. 1.	12 13	6 13	10 6	0 7 9	30
Mill Sughandi	13 4	9 13	1 9	0 7 9	31
Long Boiled ...	13 15	6 14	10 6	0 8 3	
Milched Boiled	13 12	0 14	7 0	0 8 0	
Mandia ..	15 2	0 15	13 0	0 8 9	30½
Broken Rice					
Extra					
A 1	12 3 3	12 14	3	0 7 3	
A 1	11 13 6	12 8	6	0 7 0	
A 2	10 8 0	11 3	0	0 6 3	
A 3	8 13 0	9 8	0	0 5 6	
B 1	11 0 6	11 11	6	0 6 6	
B 2	9 15 9	10 10	9	0 6 0	
B 3	8 7 6	9 2	6	0 3 3	
C	10 14 9	11 9	9	0 6 6	
C 2	9 12 0	10 7	0	0 5 9	
C 3	8 5 6	9 0	6	0 5 3	
Bengal Rice.					
Gross Table				Rs. a. p	
No. 1 ..	20 12 0			0 11 3	
Nagra No. 1.	20 6 0			0 11 0	
Ballon No. 1.	20 13 0			0 11 3	
Kazla ..	18 10 0			0 10 0	
Raree No. 1	20 2 0			0 10 9	
Raree uncleaned	19 5 0			0 10 6	
Boiled Patna	19 0 0			0 10 3	
Pegu White	17 12 0			0 9 9	

NOTE.—In all other cases the basis of calculation is taken up 31 maplis to a bag of rice.

WHEAT.

Australian Wheat. —	65 1 0	0 7 3
Choice White Karachi —	74 0 0	0 8 9
Choice Glossy or Sarbhati —	76 8 0	0 9 0
GRAM:		
Punjab (Mixed)	65 0 0	per candy of 27 mds or 6¾ cwt. 0 7 6
JUWARI.		
Central India —	66 0 0	0 7 9
BAJRI		
1st Grade —	56 0 0	0 6 6
2nd Grade ..	0 0 0	0 7
3rd Grade —	53 0 0	0 6 0

2. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in Bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

If the rice or grain is sold per municipal pylee, ½ anna more is allowed than the price shown in this list.

There is now a transport non-commissioned officer on duty at the Howrah Station every day between 6-30 a.m. to 8-30 p.m. for the purpose of assisting troops on arrival and departure.

TURKEY AND CALIPHATE.

WHAT LUCKNOW MUSSALMANS THINK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 6.

A crowded meeting of Mussalmans of Lucknow was held on Tuesday evening in Rifahiam Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Mahomed Nasim, advocate and ex-member of the Provincial Legislative Council, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

"That this general meeting of the Mussalmans of Lucknow strongly supports the memorial submitted by the leading Mussalmans resident in England to His Majesty's Prime Minister on the 14th June last and most earnestly urges the Prime Minister to use the full weight and influence of the British Empire to secure acceptance by Allied powers of the appeal therein made in order to remove the prevailing sense of injustice and bitterness among His Majesty's loyal Moslem subjects; that the above resolution be cabled to His Majesty, the Prime Minister and to the Secretary of State for India."

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF NEIGHBOURLY DISPUTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

Before Mr. Percival, Sessions Judge, and a jury, Mr. Michael Conway aged 65 and retired Registrar of the Bombay High Court, was charged to-day with an attempt to murder and cause grievous hurt to Mr. Harrison Imrie aged 83 years, retired Permanent Way Inspector. Mr. Bunter, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, accused being defended by Mr. Gadgil, Barrister, assisted by Mr. Dracott, pleader. The incident which gave rise to the charge occurred on 1st December, 1918, at a house in North Petty Staff Lines, Poona, and was the result of previous misunderstandings. Mr. Imrie and Mr. Conway had words regarding a part of a house in which both lived and which the first named wanted Mr. Conway to vacate. There was a scuffle, in the course of which Mr. Conway is alleged to have rushed back into the house and come out armed with a knife He was disarmed, but then renewed the attack with a stick. Mr. Conway then went and reported the matter to the police and while he was gone Mr. Imrie brought in some coolies and caused his things to be put outside and locked up the premises. The police then intervened between the parties. The cases is proceeding.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week in the Presidency. Ramfall was very heavy in parts of Sind, the Surat districts the Konkan, Cutch, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops have been damaged by heavy rain in parts of the Hyderabad district. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops is in progress in some districts. Fodder-supply is insufficient in Nawabshah and Cutch. Situation is improving with new grass. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle is in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking purposes and for irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows:—There was heavy rain during the week in parts of the affected districts in Gujarat and of the Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha Agencies, good in parts of the Belgaum district and of the Deccan districts except Sholapur and slight in the Bijapur district. The fall was beneficial to standing crops. More rain is required in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak and in one prant of Kathiawar. The standing crops were generally in good condition. Relief works were closed from 31st July in the Panch Mahals district, but they are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Poona district. Village works were closed in the Panch Mahals district and in the Rewa Kantha Agency, but continues in the Ahmedabad district. One test work is still open in the Poona district and in the Palitana State of Kathiawar. The numbers of persons on the relief works on the last day of the week ending 2nd August were 22,293. The numbers of dependants were 13,125. The numbers on the village and test works were 2,066 and 398 in the British districts. The number on the test work in Kathiawar was 232. In the British areas, the numbers on the relief, village and test works continue to decrease, the figures for the previous week being 22,510, 2,516 and 666. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including the village servants in the affected districts in the British districts, have also decreased substantially from 86,885 to 75,446. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Public health is generally good, except for slight cholera in some places. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. The prices of food-grains show a tendency to fall in Gujarat and in the Nasik district. Cheap grain shops continue working in several districts. Takavi is being freely distributed. The supply of water is sufficient. The condition of cattle is fast improving.

NADIAD DERAILMENT CASE.

INVESTIGATING OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

ALLEGATION OF PRESSURE DENIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 6.

The second Special Tribunal trying the Nadiad derailment case re-assembling to-day heard further evidence of Mr. Janubhai Bhailal, the investigating officer in this case.

Examined by Mr. Koyaji, he deposed that on the 21st May, last, the statement of Chandulal, signalller, was recorded at Dhirajlal's house and that it was not true that Chandulal made the statement under pressure of the police. He was not taken to the Magistrate for statement, because he wanted to go to Ahmedabad to see his cousin who was wounded in the Ahmedabad riot. Witness came to know from the statement of Kalidas Kashi, approver, to the District Magistrate that Chandulal, signaller, had given information about the time of the arrival of a special troop-train at Nadiad. Witness never said that he had a warrant of arrest from the Collector with him nor did he ask him to suggest Bhalabhai's (accused No. 11) name. On the same day he requested the resident Magistrate to issue warrants against such accused as were not arrested. Witness took Chhotalal Rajes, approver, in remand as he was in jail and took him to Baroda. He denied having beaten Narotam Khemchand. He sent one of his men to Surat as Bapalal Manekla was tampering with the evidence of Kalidas Kashi and Purshottam Amin. On the 23rd June, Abha Patha indentified Chota Rajesh, Kalidas Kashi and Shanker Revandas. He said that the identification panch-nama did not take place between the 13th May, and 23rd June, as it was necessary to keep the statement of Kalidas Kashi secret and as Abha Patha went away 2 or 3 days after he had made his statement. He then detailed how he made arrests of the different accused on subsequent dates.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar he said his promotion did not depend upon the result of his inquiry. He knew approvers, Chhota Rjesh and Kalidas, for some time in Nadiad and could not say whether they were liars by instinct or nature. He also knew Purshottam Amin as a respectable man and was sure that the latter would not tell a lie unless driven to do so. He had heard of one Shanti, a prostitute in Nadiad, but denied any knowledge as to Chhotalal Rajesh's intimacy with her. He had never seen Chhotalal Rajesh drunk. If Purshottam Amin said that the statement of Kalidas Kashi was read out to him, it was only an untruth. It was also not true that the portion in the statement of Kalidas Kashi regarding Purshottam was omitted. He denied a series of statements alleged to have been made against him. He arrested Moti Hira acting on the information of Kalidas Kashi. On being questioned why Moti Hira retracted his statement before the Magistrate in this Court, he said that Nadiad people believed that it was a meritorious act to suppress evidence in this case. They believed that a punitive force would be placed on Nadiad as some of the Patidars were already involved in the case. They therefore had all combined to defeat this case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patel, witness said that he wrote out 100 names on a paper. He destroyed that paper. He learnt from the statement of Kalidas Kashi that two pumpwalas were concerned in this affair but had not taken their statements. It was false if Mr. Keilly said that he suggested Moti's pardon and agreed to work for it. The examination of the witness was not over, when the Court rose for the day.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PARTITION SUIT.

DECREE CONFIRMED.

Jesang Mulchand v. Mulchand Anopchand and three others.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Vajeram M. First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad.

The facts are briefly these:—

The plaintiff-appellant sued to obtain the partition of certain immoveable properties and to recover half his share therefrom with mesne profits; to obtain partition of ornaments worth 7,000 shown in the plaint and to recover half his share or value thereof. To take account of the shop business and of the moneys deposited with banks. The plaintiff alleged that defendant No 1 is his father; defendant No. 2 is his step-mother; defendant No. 3 is his step-brother and defendant No. 4 is his mother. Defendant No. 1's father Anopchand died in Samvat 1918 and so the property was managed by Bai Ujam who died in Samvat 1957. Defendant No. 1 Mulchand had kept the plaintiff separate for about 10 years and since then he had not paid him any maintenance; the plaintiff had been living upon his own income. Defendant No. 3 had separated from the joint family by passing a registered 'farkhat' for Rs. 2,000 and had given up his right to the joint family property. That 'farkhat' was binding upon him. Further, the plaintiff alleged that the 1st defendant had opened a cloth shop with joint property and he had kept defendant No. 3 to work therein with him. To injure the plaintiff the 1st defendant had lent joint family money in the name of defendant No. 2 but in fact she was owner of no such property.

FIRST DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

The first defendant in his written statement said that his father left immoveable properties and a few ornaments and some debts. The only income was about Rs. 100 as rent of the houses and with it he and his mother used to maintain with great difficulty. He married with the 4th defendant in Samvat 1925, but she left his house nine years thereafter in company of one Vadilal with his ornaments. It is not true that he had acquired what property he had with the help of the joint family property. The 'farkhat' obtained from defendant No. 3 was only nominal, and so the right of the defendant No. 3 was not extinguished. Defendant No. 2 Bai Dahi stated that her share in the property was ½. The 3rd defendant stated that he had started the cloth shop with his own money and it was not joint family business and the plaintiff had no right to claim account thereof. The marriage expenses of himself and his two sisters should be set apart before partition was made. The 4th defendant said that her husband had never paid her maintenance and she was entitled to a share out of the share of her husband.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

This is an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge in a partition suit filed by Jesang Mulchand against his father, step-mother, his step-borther and his own mother. The learned judge held that the plaintiff had a one-third share in the property, which he enumerated in his judgment, after setting apart Rs. 3,000 for the marriage expenses of the 3rd defendant and the two daughters of Mulchand. It has been contended that in 1905 during the 3rd defendant executed a release whereby he gave up his share of the family property for a consideration of Rs. 2,000. The judge has found that it was never intended by the parties that that should be acted upon; that the parties have showed their intention in the time the deed was executed by executing another deed to cancel it, and as a matter of fact the cancelling deed was executed in 1908, and as that was not registered, a second deed was executed in 1913. It is quite probable that this deed of 1905, was executed for the purpose of preventing claims being made against Hiralal by his creditors. But it has not been proved that any creditors were defrauded. Therefore, it is quite open to the parties to rely upon that deed. We think therefore, that the learned judge in the Court below was right in holding that Hiralal was entitled to a share in the partition. It has now been contended in appeal by the two wives of the 1st defendant that they are entitled to a share. It is true that in their written statements both claim to be entitled to a share. The 2nd defendant said that her share in the family property was one-fourth, and the 4th defendant said that defendant, No. 1 had never paid her maintenance, and she was entitled to a share out of the share of her husband. The authorities show that on a partition between the father and his sons the wife is entitled to a share. But it is obvious from the record that neither the 2nd nor the 4th defendant have persisted in the claims, which appear in their respective written statements and it is also clear that if any claims had been made, which if successful would have entitled the claimants to 2/5 of the property, the judge would certainly have taken notice of it, and considered it in his judgment. It is clear from the judgment that once having come to a decision on Issue 9 whether the 'farkhat' of 1905 was passed nominally without consideration, the judge considered that the question how the property was to be divided was settled. He simply states after enumerating the family property, that the plaintiff's share is one-third. So that it would appear the 2nd defendant was perfectly content to look to her husband for protection and maintenance and if the 4th defendant, as we are told, was not living with her husband, she can take what proceedings she may be advised for maintenance. Since her claim was evidently not made in the Lower Court, we are not disposed to consider it in first appeal. The result is that the judgment of the Lower Court, stands and the appeal is dismissed. The appellant must pay two sets of costs of the appeal one to the 3rd respondent and the other to the other respondents. The cross-objections of all the respondents are dismissed with costs.

Mr. Jaykar with Mr. M. T. Teliwala appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Dhirajlal K. Thakore with Mr. M. P. Thakore appeared for the second and the third respondent.

Mr. M. H. Vakil appeared for the 4th respondent.

A GERMAN FIRM'S DEALINGS.

PLAINTIFFS' CLAIM DISMISSED.

Wolf and Sons ..... Appellants.

vs.

Messrs. Dadiba, Khimji and Co. ..... Respondents.

(*Before Sir John Heaton and Mr. Justice Marten*).

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Macleod, dated 12th December, 1918, dismissing the plaintiffs' claim in the suit, and allowing the defendants' counter-claim. The aggregate amount in dispute was Rs. 1,27,908, representing the amount alleged to have been owing to the defendants on the security of certain cotton bales and blankets, which were pledged to them for differences in certain cotton contracts. The plaintiffs said those pledges and contracts had become void, having regard to the outbreak of war at midnight, on 4th August 1914, and that they were entitled to recover the sale proceeds of the blankets which were sold by the defendants on and prior to 1915, and to retain the sale proceeds of the bales, which were sold in the same year by the then liquidators of the plaintiffs. Both the cotton blankets and the cotton bales were prior to the war, the property of the plaintiffs Wolf and Sons, a German firm, with its head office in Germany, and a branch office at Bombay, which was managed by a German, named F. Zoller. Zoller was interned on 5th Sept., 1914. The plaintiff firm was sued by Mr. P. S. Mellor, Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, who was appointed liquidator of this hostile firm by an order of the Bombay Government. The defendants Dadiba Khimji and Co. were an Indian firm, carrying on business in Bombay, and were the guaranteed brokers and muccadams of the plaintiffs prior to the war.

THE COMMON GROUND.

It was common ground that between the 4th August and the 3rd September, 1914, the blankets and bales were handed over by the defendants by Zoller on behalf of the plaintiffs as security for (a) cotton differences, (b) Rs. 10,000, the balance of a deposit of Rs. 50,000, by the defendants. There was no dispute about the Rs. 10,000. That was admitted to have been since repaid and property repaid to the defendants out of the sale proceeds of the blankets. But there was a dispute as to the cotton differences. They arose out of certain pre-war cotton contracts between the plaintiffs and the defendants for January to March 1915 delivery, which were closed or purported to be closed by Zoller on 3rd September, 1914, and showed a heavy balance payable to the defendants on the due dates. To secure the sum ultimately payable by the plaintiffs, on those pre-war contracts, Zoller pledged the cotton blankets on the 4th or 5th of August, 1914, and by way of further security, certain cotton bales on or about 26th or 27th of August. After Zoller was interned, one Tombroff, was appointed liquidator of plaintiffs' business by Government. In the course of winding-up Tombroff had to deal with the blankets and bales. Having regard to the approaching monsoon, Tombroff, though it desirable to sell those goods, and he approached the then Controller, Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., and the defendants on the subject. It was agreed with the defendants that they should sell blankets and apply the sale proceeds towards payment of their debt for the cotton differences. The defendants accordingly proceeded to sell the blankets by auction; but only 180 bales were sold. Subsequently defendants themselves brought 500 bales of the blankets at Rs. 10 per bale above auction price, as against their mortgage debts. In February, 1916, the defendants sent their statement of account for the blankets, and the final account showed a balance of Rs. 47,194, still due to them, and which according to them had been agreed by Tombroff to be paid out of the sale proceeds of the cotton bales, in his hands. As regards the cotton bales, His Lordship was satisfied, that there was an agreement between Tombroff and the defendants, by which Tombroff was to sell the cotton, and defendants were to give delivery to his purchasers and allow him to receive the purchase money on the express condition that the balance of the defendants' claim was to be paid out of the sale proceeds of the cotton. It was common ground that the agreement in question was carried out so far as the defendants were concerned. The plaintiffs, however, repudiated the condition on which those bales had been given up by the defendants, and contended that they were under no obligation to pay what was agreed to be paid to the defendants.

EFFECTS OF WAR.

The two main points in the appeal were:—(1) the effect of the war on the transactions in question and on the legal position of the Bombay branch of the enemy firm, and (2) the provisions of the Indian Contract Act with reference to the recovery of money. On the first branch of the case, the appellants urged that the 'pre-war contracts of 4th, and 23rd of July, and pre-war pledge (if any) of 4th August, 1914, became ipso *facto void* on the outbreak of the war. So were the further pledges of 5th and 26th of August; and that the cross-contracts of 3rd September were so tainted with the illegality of the pre-war contracts a sto be themselves void or alternatively only amounted to the settlement of a nullity. It was further urged that Zoller's agency terminated *ipso facto* on the outbreak of war, and that therefore he had no power to enter into any of the subsequent transactions. In the view of His Lordship took of the case, it was not necessary for him to decide whether those propositions were well founded. But even as pointing that the contentions of the appellants on that head were correct, till November, 1915, the legal position of an Indian branch of an enemy firm had been sufficiently doubtful as to afford some justification for the view that the transactions in question were valid. His Lordship then considered the various proclamations and orders issued by Government in this connection. His Lordship agreed with what Mr. Justice Macleod had said in another case, speaking of affairs in Bombay during the latter half of 1914: "It is not to be wondered at that confronted with this bewildering array of Proclamations, Ordinances, Orders, and Official Communications, abounding in conflicting provisions, the members of the mercantile community in Bombay, whether British subjects, foreigners or enemies, remained paralysed—unable to form any opinion as to what they could do or what they could not do". In the case before His Lordship, however, they had to deal with the Controller a Government Official, who presumably had special facilities for ascertaining the policy and intentions of Government. The learned Trial Judge, while holding that the pre-war contracts and pledges had become invalid thought that the September settlement by cross-contracts, was in itself valid, as was also the contract of 26th August, and that Zoller's agency had not terminated by the war. From what had been stated, it appeared that in 1914-15, the true legal position was open to doubt.

Coming to the second branch, viz., on which legal grounds, could the plaintiffs claim to recover the sale proceeds of the blankets, that appeared to His Lordship, to be the crux of the case. The ground might be cleared by saying that the plaintiffs' claim was based solely on Section 72, or alternatively, on Section 65 of the Contract Act. It was admitted that no claim based in the English law, apart from the Contract Act could succeed. It was urged that this was a case of "money paid by mistake," viz., a mistake of law, all parties thinking the contracts and pledges were valid and the debt due. On the pleadings, the point under Section 72 was not open to the appellants, and in any event there was not sufficient evidence of any payment "by mistake." In this view, it was unnecessary to consider whether Section 72 applied to a mistake of law. Further the Enemy Trading Act X of 1916, Section 13, validated any act done after 3rd August, 1914, by or under the orders of any officer of Government in respect of any property of any hostile foreigner or firm. Thus apart from all other grounds, the acts of Tombroff and Mr. Hardy were validated by this Act. His Lordship was, therefore, of opinion that the agreements entered into by the Liquidator with the defendants, were "contracts" within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, and could not be avoided under Section 21, as being made under any mistake of law. That being so, the payments made to the defendants, were payments under this binding contract, and could not be recovered under Section 72.

The alternative claim of plaintiffs was based on Section 65, but that Section did not apply to the payments in question as they were made under valid agreements and not under void ones.

In the result His Lordship agreed with the learned Trial Judge that the payments in question could not be recovered by the plaintiffs under either Section 72 or 65, and their claim accordingly failed.

As regards the counter-claim, it was based on agreement with Tombroff. By virtue of that agreement, the Liquidator held those monies as ear-marked or upon trust for them. On this point also, His Lordship agreed with the learned Trial Judge.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RIGHT OF EASEMENT.

MANDATORY INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Bannbai F. Commissariat and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Manilal Jugaldas ..... Defendants.

(*Before Mr. Justice Marten*).

This was a suit by the plaintiffs against the defendant, a neighbour of theirs, claiming a right of easement in respect of light and air and discharge of smoke through their windows and praying for a mandatory injunction against them to pull down and remove forthwith the iron sheets opposite windows 1 and 4.

Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. H. Campbell and Mr. Coltman appeared for the defendant.

The facts giving rise to this suit appear fully in his Lordship's judgment, material portions of which are given below:—

In this case the plaintiffs seek to restrain the defendant from disturbing their easements in respect of (a) light and air through two windows in their kitchens, and (b) the discharge of smoke from the window in the larger kitchen and from two windows in a room above. It will be convenient to describe the disputed window in the larger kitchen as No. 1, and those in the room above as Nos. 2 and 3, and that in the smaller kitchen as No. 4.

The main defences are a denial of the existence of the alleged easements, and alternatively that there has been no material interference by the defendant, and that in any event the relief given should be damages and not injunction. As regards the discharge of smoke, this is an unusual easement as a subject of litigation; but it is admitted by the defendant that such an easement can be acquired as a matter of law. The 'locus in quo' is in Chaupati Road, a good residential district near the Chaupati sea front, at the foot of Malabar Hill. There the plaintiffs and defendant have adjoining bungalows. Entering the defendant's property from the Chaupati Road, one finds on the left or west a carriage road running along the western boundary. The plaintiffs' kitchens abut on that road at a spot where it is some 12 to 14 feet wide. The windows in dispute face eastwards towards a portion of the defendant's main bungalow on the other side of the road. Above the larger kitchen is an upper floor approached from the larger kitchen by an iron winding staircase. It has two windows, Nos. 2 and 3, shown on the east elevation, which are also in dispute. What the defendant has done is to erect corrugated iron screens outside each of the plaintiffs' windows Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. These screens were at first nailed to the plaintiffs' building itself, but on complaint made were removed, and erected on posts in their present position some 12 inches away from the windows in dispute. The 'choola' of the larger kitchen is between window No. 1 and the winding staircase. The plaintiffs say that the normal draught is from the passage door and window on the south-west side towards window No. 1, and that the bulk of the smoke from the 'choola' has been accustomed to escape through window No. 1, but little has has escaped up the winding staircase, through windows Nos. 2 and 3, and other windows on the upper floor. As regards the smaller kitchen the 'choola' is immediately under window No. 4, and the normal draught is said to come from the passage door and window. The plaintiffs say that the effect of the screens is to prevent the normal egress of smoke from windows Nos. 1, 2 and 3. They also complain that the screens block the light and air to the two kitchens. The plaintiffs are the widow and son of F. N. Commissariat, a Parsi, who purchased the property in 1865, and there have resided in this property for 40 years. The defendant is a Hindu who purchased his property in 1917.

DEFENDANT'S CONTENTION EXAMINED

A preliminary point has been taken. The defendant contends that the plaintiffs' present buildings have not been in existence throughout the prescriptive period and that in particular at the beginning of the prescriptive period the small cook house did not exist at all. On this all the witnesses who knew this property in former days agree that in effect there was one continuous line of buildings, and that the large kitchen had an upper storey. The defendant's contention on this point wholly fails. The next point is whether for 20 years prior to 28th February, 1917 (the date of the erection of the screens), there was enjoyment of the rights claimed. That there was some enjoyment as regards smoke is, I think, clear on the evidence, even if the defendant is right in his contention that there was a trellis work with a thick creeper and no gaps. The trellis work was not intended to, and did not in fact, block entirely the egress of smoke. I think, therefore, that the defendant cannot support his contention that the plaintiffs have no right to discharge the smoke on the defendant's premises. But the extent of that enjoyment is another matter, and would be subsequently affected if, as the plaintiffs say, there were gaps cut in the trellis of the same sizes as the windows. So too as regards light and air, the gaps would make a material difference; and if they did not in fact exist, it would be difficult to establish any easement at all. The question of the trellis work and the alleged gaps is therefore the crux of the case.

Now, as I have already indicated, it is common ground that a trellis was erected by Mr. Ramji, about 1892, and that portions of it lasted till about 1909; about the gaps, there is a direct conflict of testimony and this necessitates a careful consideration of the two stories and of the credence one should attach to particular witnesses.

Of the plaintiffs' witnesses, the plaintiff No. 2, and his friend Merwanji and also Mr. Jassawalla stand in a different class from the other witnesses for the plaintiff on this point. A similar observation applies to Mr. Ramji and Mr. Taraporewalla witnesses for the defendant. All these were gentlemen, whom it was a pleasure to see in the witness' box, and I am satisfied that none of them came to tell a deliberately false story, and that their respective testimonies can only be assailed on the ground of imperfection of money or lack of opportunity for observation. I have to the best of my ability weighed the two stories, the one against the other, and in the result, I accept the story told by the plaintiff, and his friend, supported as it is by the evidence of the cook Rustomji and his two friends, Hormasji Patel and Ruttonji Colah, who used to visit him, and the milk dealer Dwarkaprasad. All these men have known the property for a large number of years. Rustomji, the cook, has been in the plaintiffs' service for 30 years and the others have as long or nearly as long an experience of the property.

As regards Mr. Ramji, he is now in poor health, and had to be seated in the witness box. He looks considerably older than the age he gave, and his hearing is clearly defective. Moreover, his recollection that there was only one window in the upper floor, facing his property, is contradicted by the evidence of his predecessor-in-title Mr. Jassawalla, who lived there from 1886 to 1891, and who says, there were two windows. The other oral evidence is that, there were two windows, and though the surveyors say, that the window frames look rather newer than those below, I do not think this displaces the positive evidence as to the two windows. I think Mr. Ramji is wrong in his recollection on this point, and that possibly this may be due to the fact that the adjoining property has a single window on about the same level as is shown in the photograph, Ex. D. After all, it is some 19 years since Mr. Ramji lived on the property.

The plaintiff No. 2 was in the box for a very long time and was cross-examined at great, if not excessive, length. I therefore, had an especially good opportunity of judging his value as a witness. He gave his evidence in English, and I thought, he did his best to let me know the true facts, whether they told for or against him. Then again when the screens were put up complaint was at once made and plaintiff No. 2 himself told the defendant of the old trellis, and of the objection raised to it and of the gaps that were cut. This the defendant has not ventured to deny.

HALLUCINATION THEORY.

As regards the hallucination theory, put forward by Mr. Campbell, I do not think that plaintiff No. 2 or his friend would be likely to, or did in fact, suffer from any such hallucination.

It was not, however, said that the cook Rustomji and his two friends and the milk dealer were under any hallucination. They, counsel said, were false witnesses. That amounts to an allegation of a conspiracy to commit purjury. In my judgment, that allegation is unfounded. Rustomji like his master was in the box for several hours. He is a particularly respectable looking man and is proud and justly so of the fact that he belongs to the priestly class amongst the Parsis, as long a service of 30 years, in one family is in his favour. Being in the kitchen he has naturally suffered most from what defendant has done, and there and there in his long examination, he exaggerated or was induced to exaggerate his grievances. That is not unlikely to happen on cross-examination in a nuisance case, but it does not necessarily mean that no nuisance exists at all.

Rustomji's two friends also appeared to be respectable men and they like him, had long years of service to their credit. They are not the sort of men, who can lightly be waived on one side as being false witnesses. The milk dealer and firewood seller were of a humbler class.

Mr. Taraporewalla's opportunity for inspection of the trellis was limited, and there was plenty of trellis work to see that was uncut. I am not prepared to accept his recollection that he did not notice any gaps in this brief inspection 10 years ago as against the positive recollection of residents for many years that the gaps did exist.

I hold on the evidence that the trellis did have the gaps alleged by the plaintiffs, and that it existed in that condition at the beginning of the prescriptive period of 20 years. I further hold that the creeper did not grow over the gaps, and that it was practically bare of leaves at times of the year. I also hold that having regard to the gaps, smoke could still freely escape from the disputed windows, and substantial light and air be obtained through those windows.

NEXT ISSUE.

The next issue raises the question whether the disturbance of the plaintiffs' easements caused by the defendant's screens has caused substantial damage to the plaintiffs within the meaning of Section 33 of the Easement Act. If it has not then no relief in respect of such disturbance can, I think, be granted. As regards the larger kitchen, I am of opinion that substantial damage has been done to the plaintiffs. The effect of the screen is in my judgment to hamper seriously the free egress of smoke through window No. 1. One result of this is to affect the physical comfort of those in the kitchen; another is to render the upper room practically useless. It is really now a chimney, or as one of the witnesses said, "it is now all smoke"; and the grimy state of the staircase points to the same conclusion. I am also of opinion that another effect of the screen is to block substantially the free passage of air through window No. 1. As has been pointed out by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in 7 Bom. L. R. 352, and by other learned judges in 33 Mad. 327, air is of more importance in India than light. Currents of fresh air are sought for; still and stale air avoided. This seems to me to apply to a kitchen as well as to a dining room, not only on the ground of coolness, but also on sanitary grounds. The question of light is more debateable, but here too I think the plaintiffs have made out their case as regards window No. 1. As regards the smaller kitchen, I am of opinion that the plaintiffs have made out their case as regards air through window No. 4.

As regards the amount of disturbance which in law the plaintiffs must prove I do not see any great difficulty provided one reads Section 28 and Section 33 together as regards the illustration (e) to Section 27 as being stated too broadly. Doing this I see no substantial difference between the law laid down in this High Court in 13 Bom. 252 before the extension of the Easement Act to Bombay, and 7 Bom. L. R. 352 afterwards, and that laid down by the House of Lords in Coll's case. Under these circumstances I do not think it necessary to discuss the other provinces. Nor need I discuss whether in English Law the principle of Coll's case applies to smoke as well as to light. I have to apply the Indian Easements Act. Under Section 33 of that Act, the test is substantial damage, and that test applies to easements for the discharge of smoke as well as to easements for light and air.

MANDATORY INJUNCTION GRANTED.

In my judgment this is a case where pecuniary compensation would not afford adequate relief within the meaning of Section 54 (c) of the Specific Relief Act. Consequently an injunction may be granted under that Section as read with Section 25 of the Easements. Act. In the result I grant a mandatory injunction against the defendant to pull down and remove forthwith the iron sheets opposite windows 1 and 4, and also an injunction to restrain future disturbance with any of the easements established as regards windows Nos. 1 and 4. But this is not, I think, a case where I should give damages as well as an injunction. The real remedy is an injunction, and the plaintiffs could have saved themselves much trouble by applying at once for an interim injunction. As regards costs, the defendant must pay the costs of the action. Substantially he has failed, and as against any such success as he may have achieved, I consider that his whole conduct has been anything but neighbourly, and that he has unduly prolonged this trial, and also made personal accusations which are entirely unfounded.

In conclusion, I may add that Lord Macnaghten's suggestion in Coll's case as to the employment by the court of an independent surveyor could not, I think, be adopted with advantage in the present case. But at the request of counsel on both sides I did inspect both properties on the occasion of all concerned on the 28th June. I did this merely with a view to the better appreciation of the evidence tendered, and throughout this case I have opposed all efforts to turn the Court into a supplemental witness for one side or the other.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs. Little and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1312-18—In person, Abdul Hussein Esufalli v Messrs D. J Mistry and Co a firm, Little and Co, Part heard.

1053-18—Ard H D & Co., Karsondas Govdhondas a firm v. Doongarsing Chottalal a firm, Payne & Co.

1322-18—Ard H D & Co., Morarji Jairam Naranji v. Mathuradas Manji a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

102-17—Madhowji K and Ch. Waghji Ramdas and anr v Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Co, Not to be called on till 12-8-19.

1113-16—Soonderdas and Co. B.i Manbai widow v. Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Mulla and M.

926-18—Ardeshir H D and Co. Keshorbai v Bhimji Meghji and ors, Shroff and D. Tyabjee D and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

946-17 Surajmal and Co, Seth Pordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Poverdhandas Khetsey a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

1339-18—Ardeshir H D and Co. Messrs M H Mowla and Sons a firm v Aaron A Nissim, Little and Co.

1344-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co a firm v Messrs Chakalbhai Moolji a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

1345-18—Matu J & M, Mirza Zainu Abedin-Khan Shirasi v. Rev. W E Bancroft, Craigie B & O.

1354-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusti v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and M.

1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.

1363-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari and anr, Little and Co., For postponement.

1353-18—Payne and Co, Ganeshdas Devidas and Co a firm v Dinsha Namdar and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

CHAMBER SUITS FOR DISPOSAL UNDER RULE 103 IN CHAMBER

1995-19—Dubash and Co, Khemaji Gajaji a firm v Kaikhusroo Muncherji Temulji Madon.

1996-19—Dubash and Co, Jeroop Teja and Co a firm v Kaikhushroo Muncherji Temulji Madon.

2041-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs Dana Fatta and Co a firm v Kaikhushroo Muncherji Shah-Madon.

2056-19—Khandvalla and Co, Khujaji Dhulaji and Co a firm v Ghandhi Karim Chanda and anr.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS) LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

SUMMONSES IN COMMERCIAL CAUSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1002-19—Mehta D and L, Jesinghbhai Chunilal a firm v. Pranlal Bhaichand a firm, Purnanand and Club, 128-3-19.

2033-19—Mulji and Tha, Ramlal Charandas a firm v Kanji Khodidas a firm, 28-7-19.

2322-19—Jamshedji R and D, Lalji Godhoo a firm v Messrs Ahbhoy Chagla and Co, 4-8-19.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMONSES.

T and I J In Re Lakhmidas Haridas deceased—Purnanand and Club, Manibai widow vBachubai, Payne and Co., J S 2-4-19 for dismissal.

1469-15—Sabnis and Gore, Maneckchand Kisandas Mulla v Sakharam Premraj a firm, 17-7-19.

141-15—Manecklal H M and Co, Gangabai widow and anr v Suntokebai and ors, 28-7-19.

985-14—Mans H M and Co, Ganeshdas Guru Raghuvirdas and anr v Canji Kheraj, 29-7-19.

1379-15—Kanga and S, Ramjanalli Bhanoo v Rahimtulla Ismail Tijoriwalla, 1-8-19.

1326-19—Amarchand and M, Haridas Rowji v Ambalal Bhailal, In person J O 27-6-19.

1450-19—Mulla and M, Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Sethna M H Boga and anr, Jehangir M and S, J O 21-7-19.

2275-19—F P Pavri, The Indian Cotton Co Ld v Shet Ballam Bessiah, J O 25-7-19.

2227-19—Khunderao L and M, Mehtab Chand v Miah Makhbal, G B Pandya, J O 26-7-19.

233-13—Mulji and Tha, Pranlal Kahandas Joshipura v Bansilal Motilal and ors, Bhai K and Gir, 21-7-19.

421-19—Merwanji K and Co, Pranjiwandas Gordhandas a firm v Sha Parshotam Ambalal a firm, Ard H D and Co, 4-8-19.

243-19—Captain and V, Manchershaw Sorabji v Gauridutt Sagarmal, N C Dalal 4-8-19.

357-19—M B Chothia, Adamalli Allibhai a firm v D S Fraser and Co, Jamsedji R and D, 5-8-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

1061-19—Mehta D and L, Gopalji Kallianji & Co a firm v Maganlal Dulabhdas & ors, Daphtary F and D, Amarchand and N, Part heard.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

924-19—Payne and Co, Motising and Tribhowandas and Co a firm v G Nagardas Manilal a firm, Amin and D. at per J O 18-7-19.

LONG CAUSES

1354-19—Vachha & Co., Nathubhai Nagindas v. Hirachand Umersey, Unwalla P & P.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossein Lord & ors, Hiralal Th & Co., Mulla & Mulla.

751-18—Bhimji and Co, Keswavji Ghelabhai v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

734-18—Mulla & M, Hanumanprasad Begaria v. W C Morley, Raghavaya N & Co.

713-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandvalla & Co.

809-17—Dubash and Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Sobhagmal Himatmal and ors, Khandwalla & Co.

1522-18—Pandia and Co., Messrs R Hatimbhoy & Co. a firm v. Hasanalli Mulla-Gulam Hoosein, Little and Co.

1358-17—Ard H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matu J and M.

1117-18—Bhai K and Gir, Meghji Lakhmidas v Lalchand Damodhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

1122-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathubhai and Sons a firm v Ramprasad Motichand, Purnanand and Club.

1209-19—Khahas & Co., Edulji Rustomji v. Fatmabai, Jam R & D.

903-18—Malvi M B and Co, Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand Kt v Rai Bahadur Kallianmall Tilokchand, Merwanji K and Co.

551-17—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ramrao Wasudev Kothare, Manchershah and N, Mehta D and L, Shamrao M and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

2083-19—Matu J and M, Jafferbhoy Hirji Allarakhia v Ismail Mahomed and Sons a firm, Mehta D and L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

1634-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Jayantilal Motilal and Co a firm v Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla, Dastur & Co, Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

1393-18—Bhai K & G, Lakhraj Lakchand v. Mathuradas Lowji & anr, Ard H D & Co.

239-18—Jeh M & S, Muledhar Luxmirarayen v. Syed Mahomed Valad Syed Ahmed Jagirdar, Hiralal Th & Co.

1296-18—Edg G W & Co., Mirza Abd. Shisbdi Frooshzada Isphani v. Messrs. Hajee Syed M Kazrani & Sons, Little & Co.

872-18—Mulla & M, Bai Jeanbboo widow & anr v. Esufally Mahomedally Bandookwalla & ors, Jam R & D.

786-18—Crawford B & Co., Jayavant Eashwant Danjee v. Jaganath Vishwanath Diwadkar & anr, Ard H D & Co.

212-18—Payne & Co., Amrtlal Prabhudas v. Dossabhai Hirachand, Man H M & Co.

1582-18—Madh K & Ch, Mavji Premji & anr v. Mooji Walji & ors, Cap. & V.

1691-18—Mer K & Co., Nusserwanji Nanabhai Batliwalla v. Messrs C Pestonji Ramanbhai a firm, Bhai K & G.

581-18—Jam R & D, Isharadas Gokalram a firm v. Asserdas Kahebram a firm, M B Chothia.

1085-17—Amin and D, Umedram Jivabhai a firm v Tarachand Savantram, Malvi M R and Co.

1090-17—Amin and Desai, Umedram Jivabhai a firm v Tarachand Savantram, Malvi M R and Co.

297-19—Malvi M B and Co, Bhagwandas Netram a firm v Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

VIOLATION OF COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

ACCUSED GETS 9 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Gole of the C. I. D. charged one Mahomed Hussein, an Aden Arab, having eight previous convictions, with violating an order of the Commissioner of Police, directing him along with six other damaged characters to leave Bombay immediately after the receipt of his (Commissioner's) order under Rule 27 of the Police Act 4 of 1902.

The police peon No. 287 deposed that the accused was served with the Commissioner's order on the 2nd instant and he saw him off for up-country at the Masjid Station on the following day. But after a few days he again appeared in Bombay.

The accused pleaded guilty. He said that although he was an inhabitant of Aden, the police sent him to Kalyan where he has got no friend or relative, nor any possible means of subsistence.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to nine months' hard labour.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged one Damodar Roychand, a Hindu, having ten previous convictions, with house-breaking and theft of pearls and clothes of the total value of Rs. 2,900, on the 11th of July.

It appeared that one Balubhai Dayabhai, pearl merchant, on the 12th July, found his as well as his neighbours' rooms broken into and the property stolen, from his room. He reported the matter to the police who after some inquiries arrested the accused at Agashi and recovered the property in his possession.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted. As the accused had many previous convictions his Worship committed the accused to next criminal sessions for trial.

RECKLESS VICTORIA DRIVING.

A HINDU WOMAN RUN OVER.

The Coroner held an inquest, touching the death of a Hindu woman, Bhimabai, aged about 60 years, who was knocked down by a victoria driven by Kassim Mahomed, at Sewree, on the 29th ultimo, and died in the J. J. Hospital, the next day.

The deceased, it was stated, was walking on the middle of the road, with a bundle in her hand, when the victoria, which was being driven fast on the wrong side, by the suspect, knocked down the deceased. The driver had, it was stated, given no warning of his approach, and he whipped his horse and ran away on seeing the incident. The woman's leg was fractured and she died in the hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries resulting from her having been run over by a victoria, which was driven recklessly by Kassim Mahomed.

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TRANSVAAL LEGISLATION.

"A MEASURE OF INJUSTICE AND UNRIGHTEOUSNESS.

FURTHER REPRESENTATION BY B. I. LEAGUE.

The following is the representation made to H. E. the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, regarding the Asiatic Trading Bill, by the British Indian League of the Transvaal:—

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, Cape Town.

Your Excellency,

In view of the Indian Bill now before Parliament, prohibiting Indians purchasing landed property and obtaining trading licenses, my Committee begs you to transmit the enclosed cable to His Majesty the King-Emperor, costs of which will be defrayed by them.

My Committee further begs to point out that this is the first time in the history of the British Empire, such drastic legislation, depriving British subjects of vested rights in a British Country, was ever passed. Lengthy arguments were adduced in Parliament, justifying this measure—a measure of calculated injustice and unrighteousness which are intended to have the force of law under the aegis of the British Flag. Injustice, we all learn, never thrived long in any age, or in any country, but it should be inflicted upon British Indians whose brothers fought for the honour of the King's pledged word and the safety of the Empire at this juncture, is indeed, an object-lesson in inconsistency. Inconsistent in that the war was fought for liberty, for freedom, and the protection of weak nations some of whom had nothing in common with the British Empire; inconsistent in that India having borne a greater share in the world war than any Dominion, her children's commercial and industrial freedom here should be declared forfeit, while India has everything in common with and determined to stand or fall by the Empire. If injustice and unrighteousness are to be de-determining factors to making South Africa a "white man's country", accorded the sanction of Law as contemplated by the Bill in question, the effect upon India would be overpowering.

When in 1904, Sir Aurthur Lawley, Lieut.-Governor of the Transvaal, wrote to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies on the "dangers" of Asiatic competition swamping white traders, and of making South Africa a "white man's country," the latter replied as follows:—His Majesty's Government hold that it is derogatory to National Honour to impose upon resident British subjects disabilities against which we have remonstrated and to which even the laws of the late South African Republic, rightly interpreted, did not subject them. His Majesty's Government steadily declined to allow this fear to influence their view in the past. On the contrary for many years they repeatedly protested before the Empire and the civilised world against the laws of the South African Republic in relation to this subject." So what was derogatory to British honour in those days is now about to become Law!

I have the honour, etc.,
M. V. DESAI,
Honorary Joint Secretary,
British Indian League.

COPY.

Governor-General's Office,
Cape Town, 7th June 1919.

The Hon. Joint Secretary,
British Indian League of the Transvaal Province, S. A, Johannesburg.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th May, and to say that the message you enclosed has been communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for submission to His Majesty the King.

I am, etc.,
GEO. E. BIRCH,
Acting Secretary to the Governor-General.

From—British Indian League;
To—His Gracious Majesty, King-Emperor of India, London.

"Union Government has passed Bill depriving Indian British subjects right to hold landed property and obtain trading licenses. Bill is based on trade jealousy and racial differentiation. First time in history of British Empire such drastic legislation imposed on British subjects. It creates a dangerous precedent, practically disregards the fundamental principles the Empire is based, disregards British flag stands for equal privileges, justice, protection for all British subjects of whatsoever race or creed. Bill is destined, to all intents and purposes, to prevent by law our national and industrial development, in fact strikes at our very existence.

We, therefore, humbly beseech Your Majesty to exercise your prerogative by withholding sanction to an uniust, undeserving, unheard of piece of legislation against Your Majesty's own loyal subjects."

M. V. DESAI,
Honorary Joint Secretary
9, Diagonal Street,
Johannesburg.

"Grave"

A public meeting of the citizens of Dera Ismail Khan, District Tehlran, was held when a resolution was passed offering most grateful thanks to Mr. C. F. Andrews, Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Sir Sankaran Nair, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia and H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner for their most useful service in the cause of India. Prayers were also offered for their long life.

GORAKHPUR BANK.

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN LIQUIDATOR AND DIRECTORS.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

A settlement has been arrived at between the official liquidator and the manager and directors of the Gorakhpur Bank, whereby the depositors will get back their deposits in full, with interest up to 20th May, 1917, and the shareholders any surplus that may be left. The effect of the scheme will be the withdrawal of all civil proceedings pending in the High Court as well as in the Court of Subordinate Judge, Gorakhpur, in connection with the bank.

Mr. Boys filed an application requesting the High Court to recommend to local Government the withdrawal of criminal proceedings against the manager, pending in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate, Gorakhpur.

TRANSFER OF KUMNAGAR TO MAHARAJA OF BENARES

(Associated Press.)
BENARES, Aug. 6.

On the occasion of the transfer of the town of Kumnagar to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares on Wednesday, Sir Harcourt Butler in the course of a speech said: "When the State of Benares was constituted, it was laid down that the administration should be conducted on the same lines as that of the United Provinces and that the residents of the State should retain the rights and privileges which they had enjoyed under the British administration. The last eight years have shown how well His Highness has succeeded in keeping the subjects happy and contented. His title of Maharaja shall now be hereditary."

PARSI PANCHAYET FUNDS,

REPORT FOR 1917.

The report of the Parsi Panchayet Funds for the year 1917, has been published by the Secretary, Shams-ul-Ilma Dr. Jivanji J. Modi, in the course of which it is stated that the balance, of the funds at the beginning of the year in question was Rs. 68,86,635-2-2, and that at the end of the year was Rs. 76,66,589-12-11, which showed an addition of Rs. 7,97,954-10-9, during the year. During the year under report, out of the fund No. 36, instruction in elementary knowledge of Zend-Avesta and Zoroastrianism was imparted in 32 schools, situated in and out of Bombay. A staff of 50 teachers was engaged for this, with annual expenditure of Rs. 5,111-2-8. Out of the fund No. 37 started for the Zoroastrian Madressa, for the studies of Avesta, Pehalvi and Sanskrit, expenses incurred during the year, amounted to Rs. 5,720, and scholarships aggregating to Rs. 2,196, were given to students. The students studying in these classes, numbered 45, of whom one availed himself of study in Sanskrit. Out of the Translation Fund (No. 39), authors of 25 publications were given help, which totalled Rs. 3,305-8-0.

Out of the 17 plots prepared on the landed estate of the Funds, situated at Hughes Road, for building residential quarters, to be let out on charitable basis, ten houses had already been finished by the year under report. Out of the fund No. 8 for the removal of the dead, a total expenditure of Rs. 30,015-8-2 was incurred for the upkeep of corpse-bearers, clerks, ramoshis, gardeners, etc. The sum included the pensions given either to some of the staff or their families.

CATHOLIC PEACE A MEETING,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A meeting of some Catholics is to be held on Thursday at St. Xavier's College to express their joy at the signing of the Peace Treaty. This meeting is to be presided over by Rev. Fr. Gyr. a Swiss who throughout this struggle remained neutral. Is it possible that out of one hundred and twenty thousand British Catholics of this Presidency not one is found worthy to occupy the chair at such an important political meeting. It is a slur, to all British Catholics and to the honourable gentlemen of the community.

It is said that the Catholics are a priest-ridden community. They cannot move their little finger without the consent of their priests. This action to call a Swiss Rev. gentleman to preside at this meeting lends color to such a belief. I hope better sense will prevail and some one else will be found to preside at this political meeting.—Yours, etc.,
A CATHOLIC.

Bombay, August 5.

OUR BAD ROADS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please give the following space in your much appreciated columns and oblige:—

As a citizen of Bombay I have a right to complain against the negligence of the Bombay Municipality in repairing roads. There has been a number of complaints in your paper about the inconvenience, the public has to experience on account of disorders of roads. The road from G. I. P. Railway, Byculla Station to Chinchpokli Fire Brigade Station is in such a disorder that a man can never refrain from penning a few lines and thereby draw the attention of the Municipality to its duty towards the public. With full satisfaction that the party concerned will take necessary steps in the matter and thereby redress the grievances of the public.—Yours, etc.,

AHMED A MATHANI.

Bombay, August 4.

DISEASES FROM MEAT-DIET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read Mr. J. A. George's letter in your paper of the 1st instant, I beg to draw your attention to the following statements:—

1. DR. DAVID PAULSON, M.D.:—"Several eminent stomach specialists stood up before the American Medical Association and said:—"Gentlemen, gastric ulcer is a meat eater's disease."—"Herald of Health", Lucknow, April, 1913.

2. DR. KATE LINDSAY:—"Animals are also subject to contagious and infectious diseases, and, in fact, to almost every disease that human beings may have. They are subject to cholera, consumption, scrofula, typhoid fever and many kinds of other fevers.

Consumption is probably due more frequently to the use of the flesh of animals which have suffered from it than to any other cause."—"Herald of Health", Lucknow, March, 1916.

I pray that Christian missionaries, doctors, social reformers and all other workers for human welfare may kindly study and preach the advantages of the vegetarian diet from Health, Temperance, Economic and Mercy points of view and thereby earn a multitude of blessings.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKER LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, August 3.

BABY BROWN.

"Was very ill with Bronchitis"

40, Grange Road, Ilford, Essex.
November 6th, 1916.

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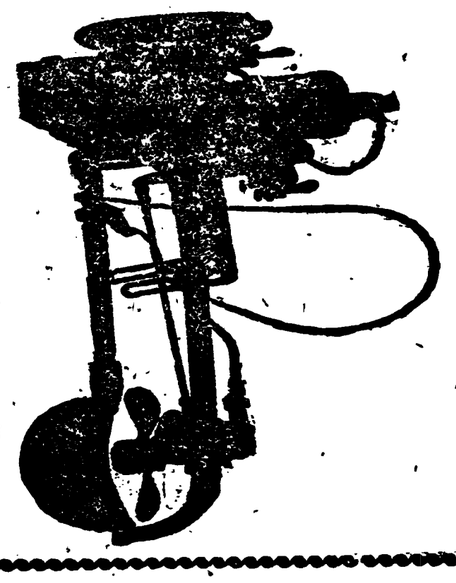

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